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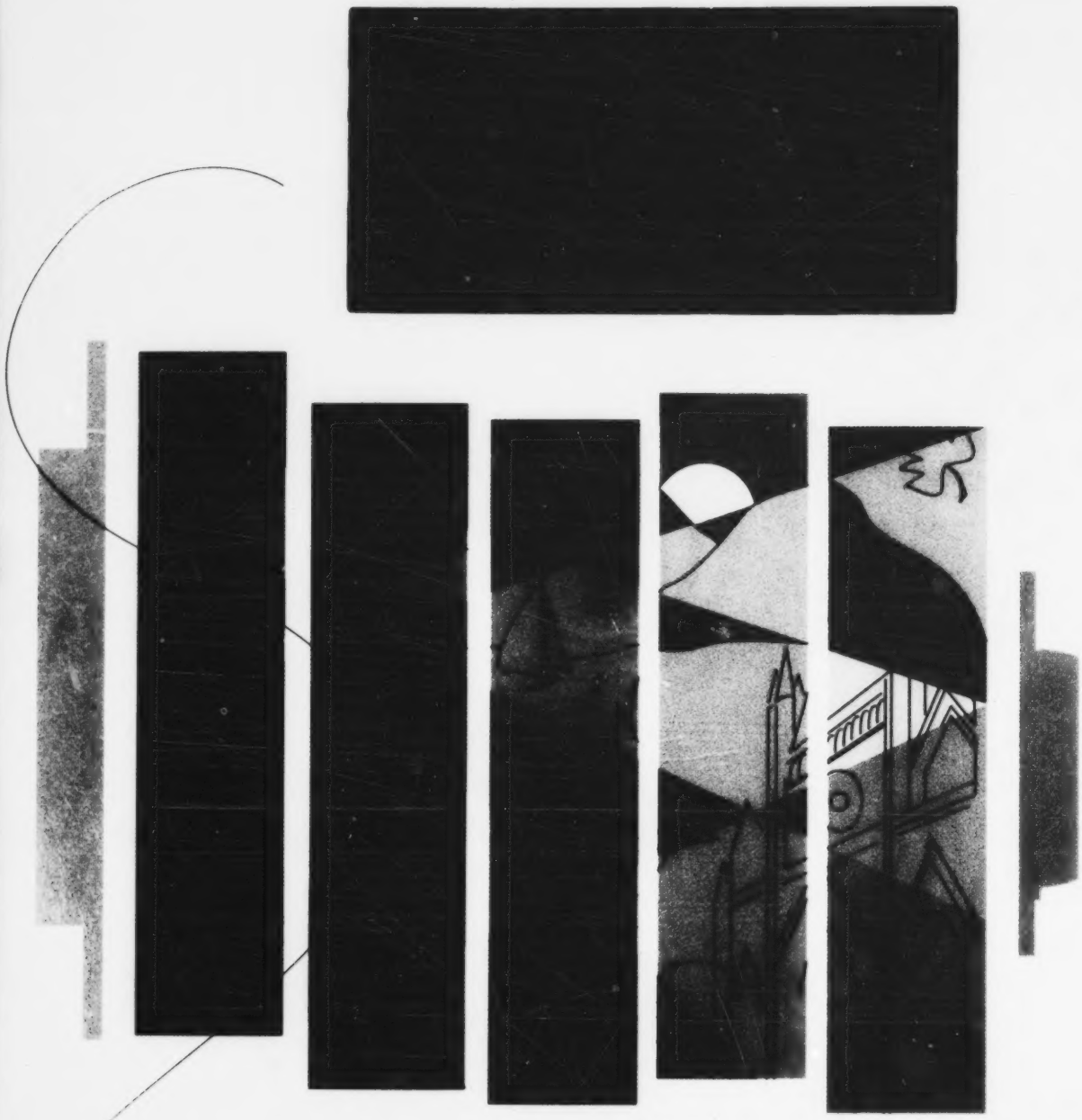

Canada

103-00870

Research Report

Adult Male Offenders in Canada : Recent Trends

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1998 N° R-79

ADULT MALE OFFENDERS IN CANADA: RECENT TRENDS

by:

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Research Branch
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SUMMARY

The focus of this report is a summary and presentation of recent trends involving adult male offenders in Canada. The report was written in response to a special request. To allow for comparison, it adheres to the same format of Research Brief B-18, Female Young Offenders in Canada: Recent Trends, by Colleen Anne Dell and Roger Boe; Research Brief B-21, Adult Female Offenders in Canada: Recent Trends, by Colleen Anne Dell and Roger Boe; and Research Brief B-22, Male Young Offenders in Canada: Recent Trends, by Roberta Lynn Sinclair and Roger Boe. This report completes the series.

The data used to compile this report is derived from two sources: the Uniform Crime Report Survey and the Adult Criminal Court Survey, both published by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. Where available, the analyses in this report examine adult male offender trends over the past 5 years. The analyses were directed toward five questions[1]:

1. Has there been an increase in adult males charged by the police, 1992 - 1997?

- At the national level, no. There has been a decrease in the rate of adult males charged by police. It decreased from 413 per 10,000 adult male population in 1992 to 311 in 1997.
- At the regional level, no. There has been a decrease in the rate of adult males charged by police.
- By offence category, there was a substantial decrease in property crimes (143 to 100 per 10,000) and other crimes (129 to 95 per 10,000). There was a decrease in violent crimes (107 to 88 per 10,000) and drug offences (34 to 27 per 10,000).

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[1] Two questions addressed in Research Brief B-18 for female youth and Research Brief B-22 for male youth were not addressed in neither Research Brief B-21 for adult females nor in this report for adult males: (1) Has there been an increase in the number of (fe)male youth transferred to adult court?, and (2) Has there been an increase in the frequency of (fe)male youth remanded into custody pending disposition of a charge? The first question does not apply to adult males. A query was run for the second question by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics with Adult Criminal Court Survey bail hearing data as an indicator of remand into custody, but the data were not of sufficient quality to use.

2. ***Has there been an increase in adult males processed through the court system, 1994/95 - 1996/97?***

- At the national level, there was a decrease in the rate of adult males processed through the court system. It decreased from 338 per 10,000 adult male population in 1994/95 to 312 in 1996/97.
- At the regional level, rates within the Quebec, Ontario and Prairie regions declined slightly. Increases were noted in the Pacific region (437 to 402 per 10,000) and the Atlantic region (246 to 309 per 10,000).
- By offence category, from 1994/95 to 1996/97, there was a decrease in violent crimes (86 to 78 per 10,000), property crimes (101 to 94 per 10,000), and other crimes (125 to 115 per 10,000). Drug crimes remained relatively stable (approximately 25 per 10,000).

3. ***Are adult males getting involved with crime at a younger age?***

- At the national level, no.
- A mean age of 32 in 1994/95 increased slightly to 33 in 1995/96 and returned to 32 in 1996/97.

4. ***Are adult males getting more violent?***

- According to the Uniform Crime Report Survey, from 1992 to 1997, the national rate of violent crime among adult males has declined from 107 to 88 per 10,000 adult male population.
- Since 1992, there was an overall trend decrease in the rate of adult males charged for a violent crime in the Atlantic region (92 to 75 per 10,000), Ontario region (108 to 84 per 10,000), Prairie region (138 to 125 per 10,000) and Quebec region (86 to 59 per 10,000). The Pacific region had an overall slight increase (113 to 150 per 10,000).
- By offence, homicide, attempted murder and abduction remained stable at a low rate (approximately 0.4 per 10,000). There was a notable decrease in sexual assault and other sexual offences (12 to 8 per 10,000) and a decline in non-sexual assault (86 to 75 per 10,000) and robbery (7 to 5 per 10,000).
- Adult Criminal Court Survey statistics indicate a decrease at the national level from 86 per 10,000 adult male population in 1994/95 to 78 in 1996/97 in the number of adult males processed through court for a violent offence.

- Focusing on specific offences over the 3-year period, there was stability in homicide and attempted murder (0.4 per 10,000). Sexual assault and other sexual offences decreased from 10 per 10,000 in 1994/95 to 8 in 1996/97. Major assault and common assault decreased very slightly from 7 per 10,000 in 1994/95 to 6.5 in 1996/97. There was a steady rate of abduction (0.1), while there was a *very* slight increase from 1994/95 to 1996/97 in robbery (3.9 to 4.2 per 10,000) and kidnapping (0.3 to 0.4 per 10,000).

5. *Are adult males getting more serious dispositions?*

- At the national level, prison, probation, restitution and fine dispositions remained relatively stable from 1994/95 to 1996/97. Unknown and other dispositions remained relatively stable from 1994/95 to 1995/96 followed by a significant decrease in 1996/97.
- At the regional level the most notable findings were:
- Atlantic: All dispositions except prison decreased from 1994/95 to 1995/96 followed by an increase in 1996/97, with the exception of prison disposition.
- Quebec: All dispositions remained relatively stable.
- Ontario: There was a slight increase in probation (22 to 26 per total adult male disposition) and other dispositions (0.4 to 2.2 per total adult male disposition). There was a slight decrease in prison (41 to 40 per total adult male disposition) and fine disposition (31 to 30 per total adult male disposition).
- Prairie: An increase in probation (22 to 17 per total adult male disposition), restitution (0.1 to 0.2 per total adult male disposition) and fine disposition (44 to 49 per adult male disposition). There was relative stability in prison disposition (29 per total adult male disposition) and other dispositions (3.0 per total adult male disposition).
- Pacific: An increase in prison (42 to 46 per total adult male disposition), probation (26 to 31 per total adult male disposition) and other dispositions (0.5 to 2.8 per total adult male disposition). A decrease in fine (31 to 21 per total adult male disposition).

NOTE

- The unit of analysis is cases processed (Adult Criminal Court Survey) and incidents or persons charged (Uniform Crime Report) (in the latter case this includes the number of people charged or recommended for charges by police, not the number of charges laid or recommended to be laid against those people). An explanation and definition of the data sources are presented in Appendix A to Appendix C respectively. For further clarification, please refer to the original source.

- The Adult Criminal Court Survey data are presented for fiscal years. The Uniform Crime Report Survey data are presented for calendar years. Caution must therefore be made in comparison of the data sources. As well, the Postcensal and updated Postcensal population estimates (Statistics Canada) are for July 1 of the indicted years.

- The data sources and population estimates used in this report may not be the most recent revision of the data. The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics revises data the year following the original release. The changes, however, are small and do not effect the findings of this report.

- The 1992/93 and 1993/94 Adult Criminal Court Surveys are not used in this report. They represent only 30% survey coverage whereas the 1994/95, 1995/96 and 1996/97 represent approximately 80% coverage. The 1994/95 and 1995/96 surveys account for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon and the Northwest Territories. The 1996/97 survey accounts for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Yukon.

- To contextualize the UCR findings in this report, the rate of adult males and females and youth males and females charged by police increased from 1984 - 1991. From 1991 to 1996, the rates, overall, declined[2].

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[2] Statistics Canada. *Criminal Justice at a Glance: Data Highlights from the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 1997.*

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RESEARCH QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1:

HAS THERE BEEN AN INCREASE IN ADULT MALES CHARGED BY THE POLICE?

QUESTION 2:

HAS THERE BEEN AN INCREASE IN ADULT MALES PROCESSED THROUGH THE COURT SYSTEM?

QUESTION 3:

ARE ADULT MALES GETTING INVOLVED WITH CRIME AT A YOUNGER AGE?

QUESTION 4:

ARE ADULT MALES GETTING MORE VIOLENT?

QUESTION 5:

ARE ADULT MALES GETTING MORE SERIOUS DISPOSITIONS?

* **Refer to Appendix A for definitions of data sources**
** **Refer to Appendix B for format of data presentation**

QUESTION 1:

HAS THERE BEEN AN INCREASE IN ADULT MALES CHARGED BY THE POLICE, 1992 - 1997?

Canada

- Overall there was a decrease. This is true for the number of adult males charged by police and the rate of adult males charged by police per 10,000 adult male population.
- By offence, there was a marked decrease in property crimes and other crimes from 1992 to 1997. There was a decrease in violent crimes and drug offences from 1992 to 1997.

Regions

- In the Atlantic region there was a notable decrease from 1992 to1997, excluding a slight increase in 1996.
- In the Quebec region there was a substantial decrease from 1992 to1997.
- In the Ontario region there was a decrease from 1992 to 1997.
- The rate declined substantially in the Prairie region from 1992 to 1997. The greatest decrease was between 1994 and 1995.
- There was a decrease in the Pacific region from 1992 to 1993, followed by a slight increase from 1993 through to 1996 and a decrease in 1997, the lowest recorded rate .
- The Prairie region had the highest rate per 10,000 adult male population, followed by the Pacific, Ontario, Quebec and Atlantic regions.

Table 1.1: Adult Males Charged by Police*, Canada

OFFENCE	1992 Actual Number	1992 Rate per** 10,000	1993 Actual Number	1993 Rate per 10,000	1994 Actual Number	1994 Rate per 10,000	1995 Actual Number	1995 Rate per 10,000	1996 Actual Number	1996 Rate per 10,000	1997 Actual Number	1997 Rate per 10,000
Crimes of Violence	111,668	106.5	114,140	106.6	110,079	101.6	102,804	93.4	99,097	88.8	99,611	88.1
Property Crimes	150,066	143.1	135,983	126.9	125,401	115.8	122,762	111.6	123,324	110.5	113,280	100.2
Drugs***	35,769	34.1	33,793	31.5	33,429	30.9	32,535	29.6	33,196	29.8	30,619	27.1
Other****	135,627	129.3	132,200	123.4	122,433	113.0	117,500	106.8	113,830	102.0	107,798	95.3
TOTAL	**433,130**	**413.0**	**416,116**	**388.4**	**391,342**	**361.3**	**375,601**	**341.4**	**369,447**	**331.1**	**351,308**	**310.7**

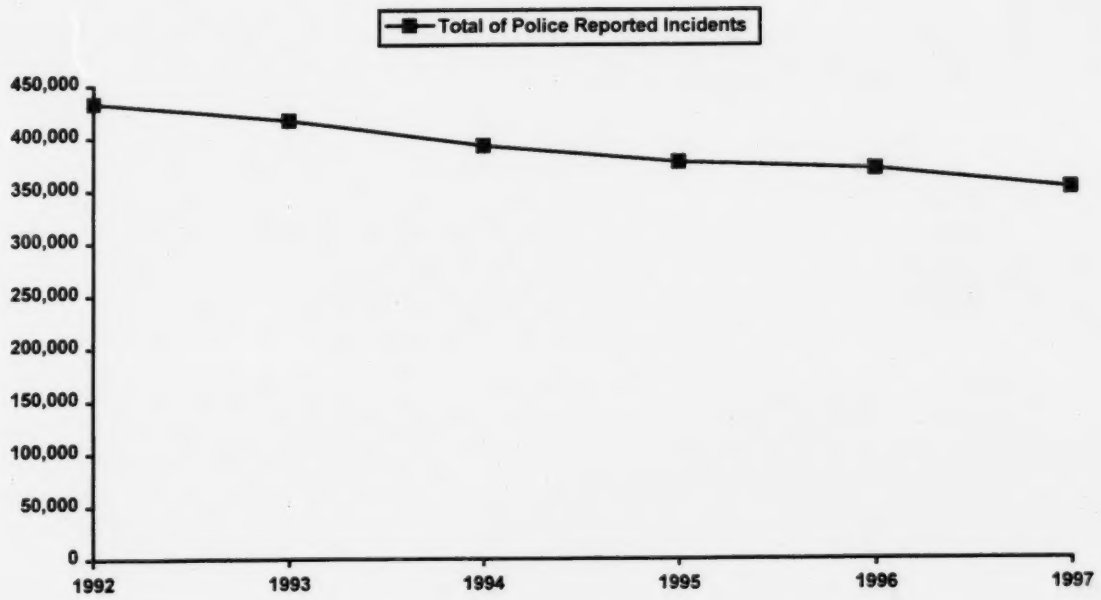
* Source: Uniform Crime Report
** Rate per 10,000 total adult male (aged 18+ years) population
*** Drugs = Narcotics Control Act & Food and Drugs Act
**** Other = Other Federal Statutes & Other Crime
***** Traffic offences (Criminal Code Traffic and Impaired Driving) are excluded

Table 1.2: Total Adult Male (Aged 18+ Years) Population*, Canada

TOTAL ADULT MALE POPULATION	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	10,487,200	10,712,100	10,833,300	11,004,228	11,155,618	11,305,795

* Source: Statistics Canada, Census and Household Statistics Branch, Demography Division.

Chart 1.1A: Total Adult Males Charged by Police, Canada



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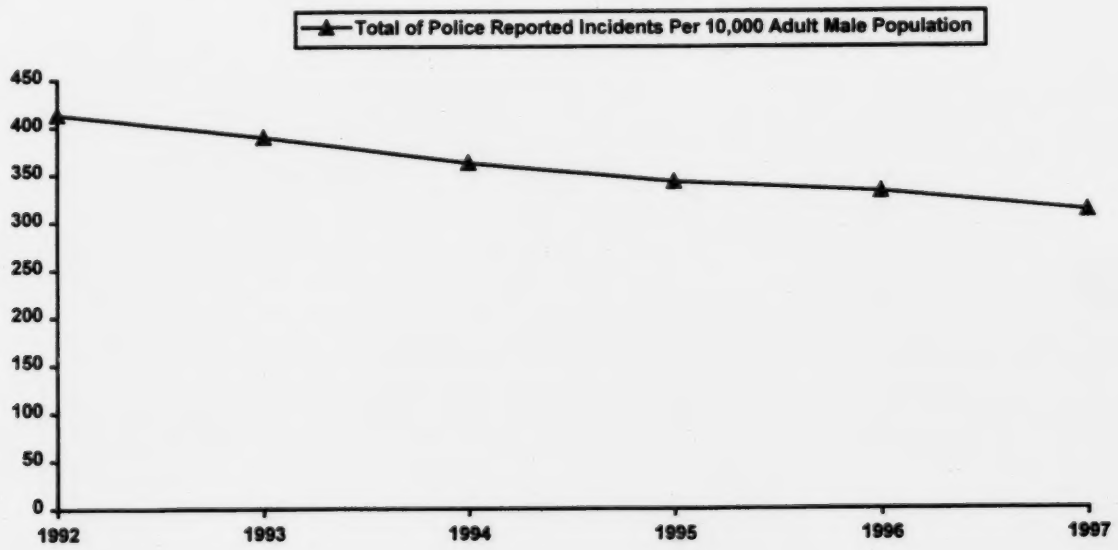


Chart 1.1C: Adult Males Charged by Police by Offence Category Per 10,000 Adult Male Population, Canada

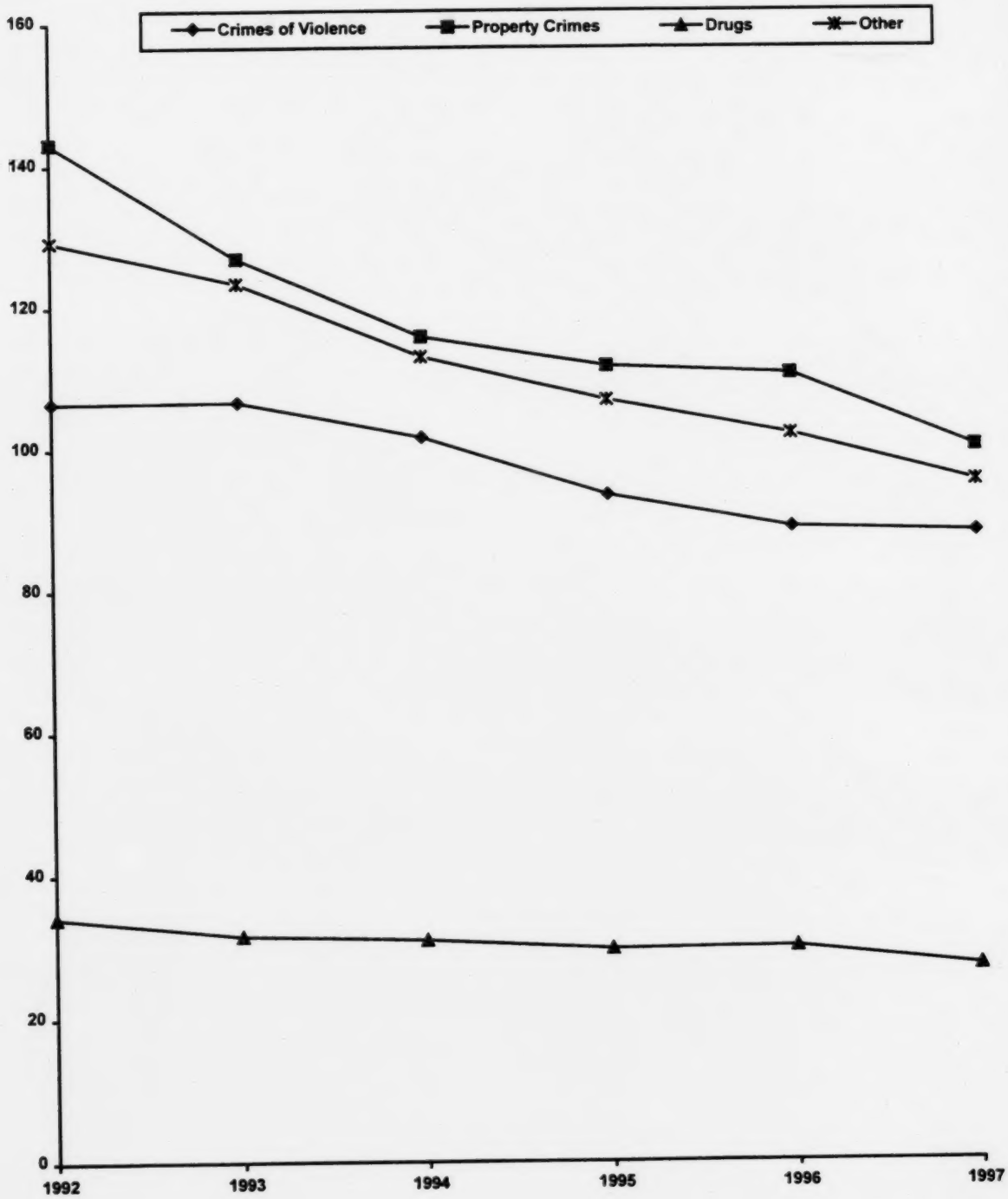


Table 1.3: Adult Males Charged by Police*, Regions

OFFENCE	1992 Actual Number	1992 Rate Per** 10,000	1993 Actual Number	1993 Rate Per 10,000	1994 Actual Number	1994 Rate Per 10,000	1995 Actual Number	1995 Rate Per 10,000	1996 Actual Number	1996 Rate Per 10,000	1997 Actual Number	1997 Rate Per 10,000
ATLANTIC												
Crimes of Violence	7,980	91.5	7,914	89.1	7,452	83.1	6,702	74.6	6,896	76.5	6,757	74.6
Property Crimes	12,184	139.7	11,272	126.9	9,594	107.0	9,101	101.3	9,131	101.3	8,626	95.2
Drugs***	2,056	23.6	2,076	23.4	2,171	24.2	2,379	26.5	2,305	25.6	2,069	22.8
Other****	10,407	119.4	9,776	110.0	8,857	98.8	7,749	86.2	8,383	93.0	7,923	87.5
TOTAL	**32,627**	**374.2**	**31,038**	**349.4**	**28,074**	**313.1**	**25,931**	**288.6**	**26,715**	**296.4**	**25,375**	**280.1**
QUEBEC												
Crimes of Violence	22,855	86.1	22,243	82.7	21,297	78.5	19,300	70.2	18,695	67.3	16,557	59.1
Property Crime	37,232	140.3	34,025	126.5	31,398	115.7	28,626	104.1	30,114	108.4	26,074	93.1
Drugs	6,564	24.7	7,424	27.6	7,420	27.3	7,607	27.7	7,781	28.0	6,647	23.7
Other	29,857	112.5	29,225	108.6	26,596	98.0	26,078	94.9	24,744	89.1	20,847	74.5
TOTAL	**96,508**	**363.6**	**92,917**	**345.4**	**86,711**	**319.5**	**81,611**	**296.9**	**81,334**	**292.8**	**70,125**	**250.4**
ONTARIO												
Crimes of Violence	42,269	107.7	42,202	105.2	40,096	99.0	37,765	91.6	34,122	81.6	35,863	84.4
Property Crimes	47,397	120.8	43,201	107.7	37,254	92.0	37,293	90.5	35,566	85.1	33,543	79.0
Drugs	12,940	33.0	12,363	30.8	11,886	29.3	11,421	27.7	11,976	28.6	10,923	25.7
Other	54,454	138.7	52,608	131.1	48,434	119.6	46,182	112.0	42,748	102.2	39,230	92.4
TOTAL	**157,060**	**400.2**	**150,374**	**374.8**	**137,670**	**339.9**	**132,661**	**321.8**	**124,412**	**297.5**	**119,559**	**281.5**
PRAIRIE												
Crimes of Violence	23,853	137.8	25,145	142.5	23,851	133.9	22,361	124.0	22,292	122.1	23,155	124.9
Property Crimes	33,030	190.8	28,607	162.1	27,244	152.9	26,003	144.2	25,342	138.9	23,719	128.0
Drugs	5,660	32.7	5,439	30.8	5,384	30.2	4,973	27.6	5,221	28.6	5,066	27.3
Other	29,971	173.2	30,056	170.3	27,473	154.2	25,700	142.6	26,313	144.2	27,880	150.4
TOTAL	**92,514**	**534.5**	**89,247**	**505.7**	**83,952**	**471.2**	**79,037**	**438.4**	**79,168**	**433.8**	**79,820**	**430.6**
PACIFIC												
Crimes of Violence	14,711	112.6	16,636	122.7	17,383	125.0	16,676	116.4	17,092	116.2	17,279	115.1
Property Crimes	20,223	154.8	18,878	139.3	19,911	143.1	21,739	151.8	23,171	157.5	21,318	142.1
Drugs	8,549	65.4	6,491	47.9	6,568	47.2	6,155	43.0	5,913	40.2	5,914	39.4
Other	10,938	83.7	10,535	77.7	11,073	79.6	11,791	82.3	11,642	79.1	11,918	79.4
TOTAL	**54,421**	**416.5**	**52,540**	**387.6**	**54,935**	**394.9**	**56,361**	**393.5**	**57,818**	**393.0**	**56,429**	**376.0**
TOTAL	**433,130**	**413.0**	**416,116**	**388.4**	**391,342**	**361.3**	**375,601**	**341.4**	**369,447**	**331.1**	**351,308**	**310.7**

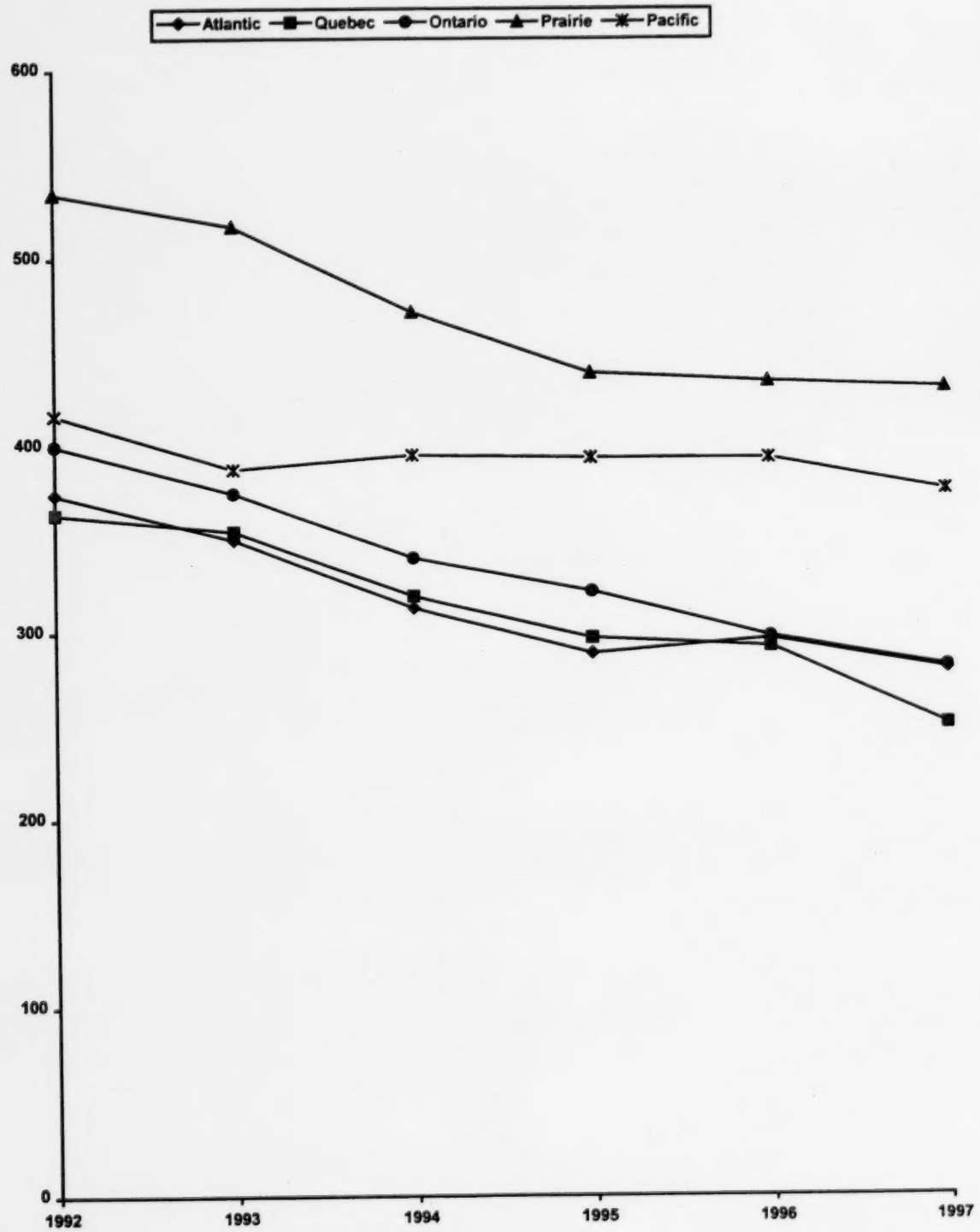
* Source: Uniform Crime Report
** Rate per 10,000 total adult male (aged 18+ years) population
*** Drugs = Narcotics Control Act & Food and Drugs Act
**** Other = Other Federal Statutes & Other Crimes
***** Traffic Offences (Criminal Code Traffic and Impaired Driving) are excluded
****** Figures may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 1.4: Total Adult Male (Aged 18+ Years) Population*, Regions

TOTAL ADULT MALE POPULATION	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Atlantic	871,900	888,500	896,900	898,491	901,606	905,672
Quebec	2,653,300	2,690,100	2,713,100	2,748,692	2,776,714	2,799,215
Ontario	3,924,800	4,013,000	4,050,300	4,121,805	4,181,392	4,246,682
Prairie	1,730,900	1,764,900	1,781,700	1,802,638	1,825,198	1,853,545
Pacific	1,306,300	1,355,600	1,391,300	1,432,602	1,470,708	1,500,681
TOTAL	**10,487,200**	**10,712,100**	**10,833,300**	**11,004,228**	**11,155,618**	**11,305,795**

* Source: Statistics Canada, Census and Household Statistics Division, Demography Division

Chart 1.3A: Adult Males Charged by Police Per 10,000 Adult Male Population, Regions



QUESTION 2:

HAS THERE BEEN AN INCREASE IN ADULT MALES PROCESSED THROUGH THE COURT SYSTEM, 1994/95 - 1996/97?

Canada

- Overall, there has been a decrease.
- By offence, there was a decrease in violent, property, and other crimes from 1994/95 to1996/97.
- Drug crimes remained stable at approximately 26 per 10,000 adult male population over the 3-year period.

Regions

- Overall, from 1994/95 to 1996/97 there was a notable increase in the Pacific region (noting a decrease from 1995/96 to 1996/97) and an increase in the Atlantic region.
- The Quebec region decreased slightly, while the Ontario and Prairie regions decreased from 1994/95 to 1996/97.
- The Pacific region had the highest rate per 10,000 adult male population, followed by the Prairie, Ontario, Atlantic and Quebec regions.

Table 2.1: Adult Males Processed Through the Court System*, Canada

(The Canada total does not include British Columbia, Manitoba and New Brunswick for 1994/95 and 1995/96 and the Northwest Territories for 1996/97)

	1994/1995		1995/1996		1996/1997	
OFFENCE	Actual Number	Rate Per** 10,000	Actual Number	Rate Per 10,000	Actual Number	Rate Per 10,000
Crimes of Violence	75,581	86.3	74,324	83.7	70,128	78.2
Property Crimes	88,640	101.2	86,882	97.8	84,139	93.8
Drugs***	22,381	25.6	23,153	26.1	22,637	25.2
Other****	109,807	125.4	106,853	120.3	102,882	114.7
TOTAL	**296,409**	**338.4**	**291,212**	**327.9**	**279,786**	**311.9**

* Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey
** Rate per 10,000 total adult male (aged 18+ years) population
*** Drugs = Drug Related Offences
**** Other = Other Federal Statutes & Other Criminal Code Violations
***** Traffic offences (Criminal Code Traffic and Impaired Driving) are excluded

Table 2.2: Adult Male (Aged 18+ Years) Population, Canada

(The Canada total does not include British Columbia, Manitoba & New Brunswick for 1994 and 1995 and the Northwest Territories for 1996)

TOTAL ADULT MALE POPULATION	1994	1995	1996
	8,758,700	8,884,601	8,971,968

* Source: Statistics Canada, Census and Household Statistics Branch, Demography Division
** 1994, 1995 and 1996 calendar year population statistics are used for the 1994/95, 1995/96 and 1996/97 fiscal year Adult Criminal Court Survey data

Chart 2.1A: Adult Males Processed Through the Court System Per 10,000 Adult Male Population, Canada

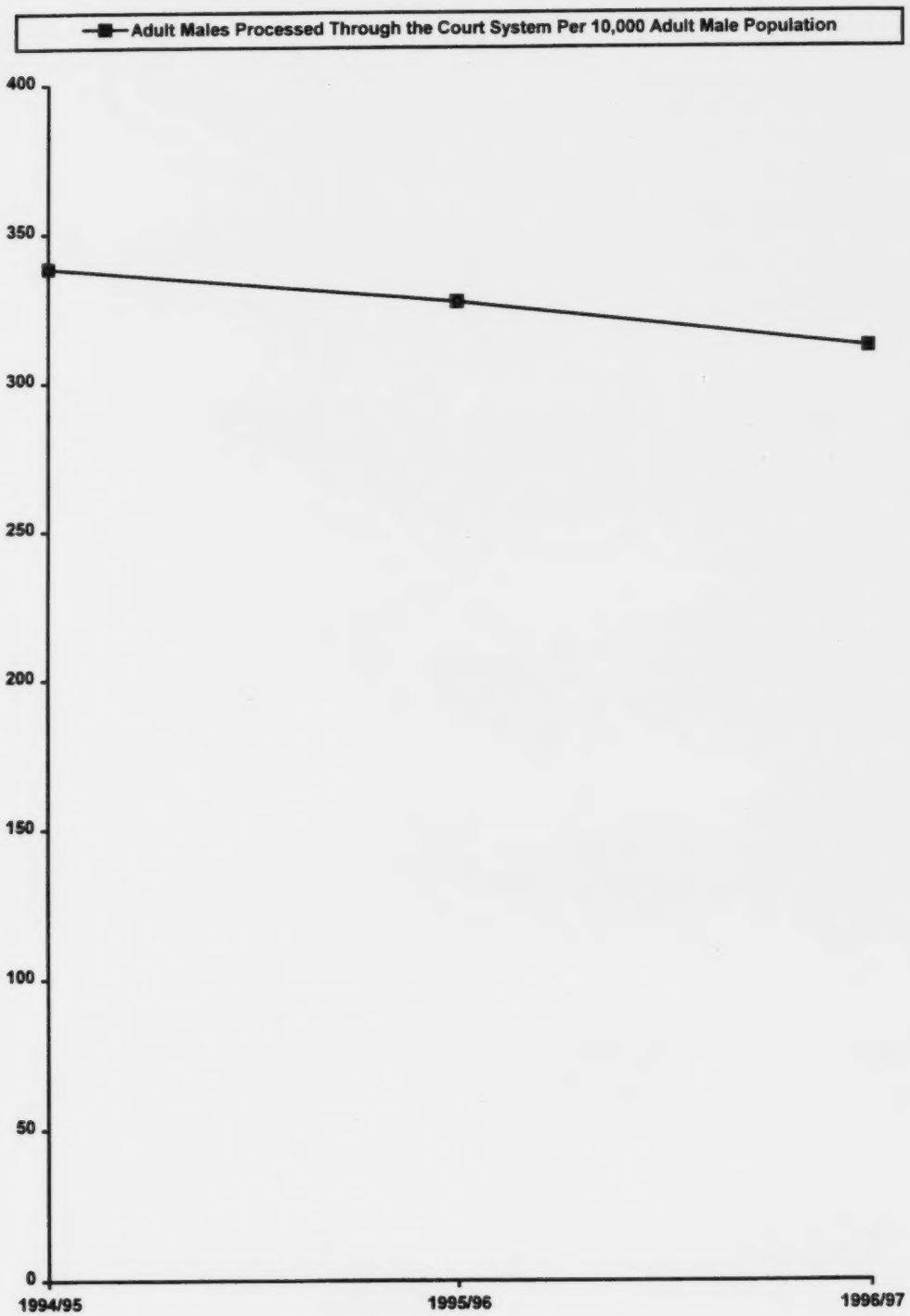


Chart 2.1B: Adult Males Processed Through the Court System by Offence Per 10,000 Adult Male Population, Canada

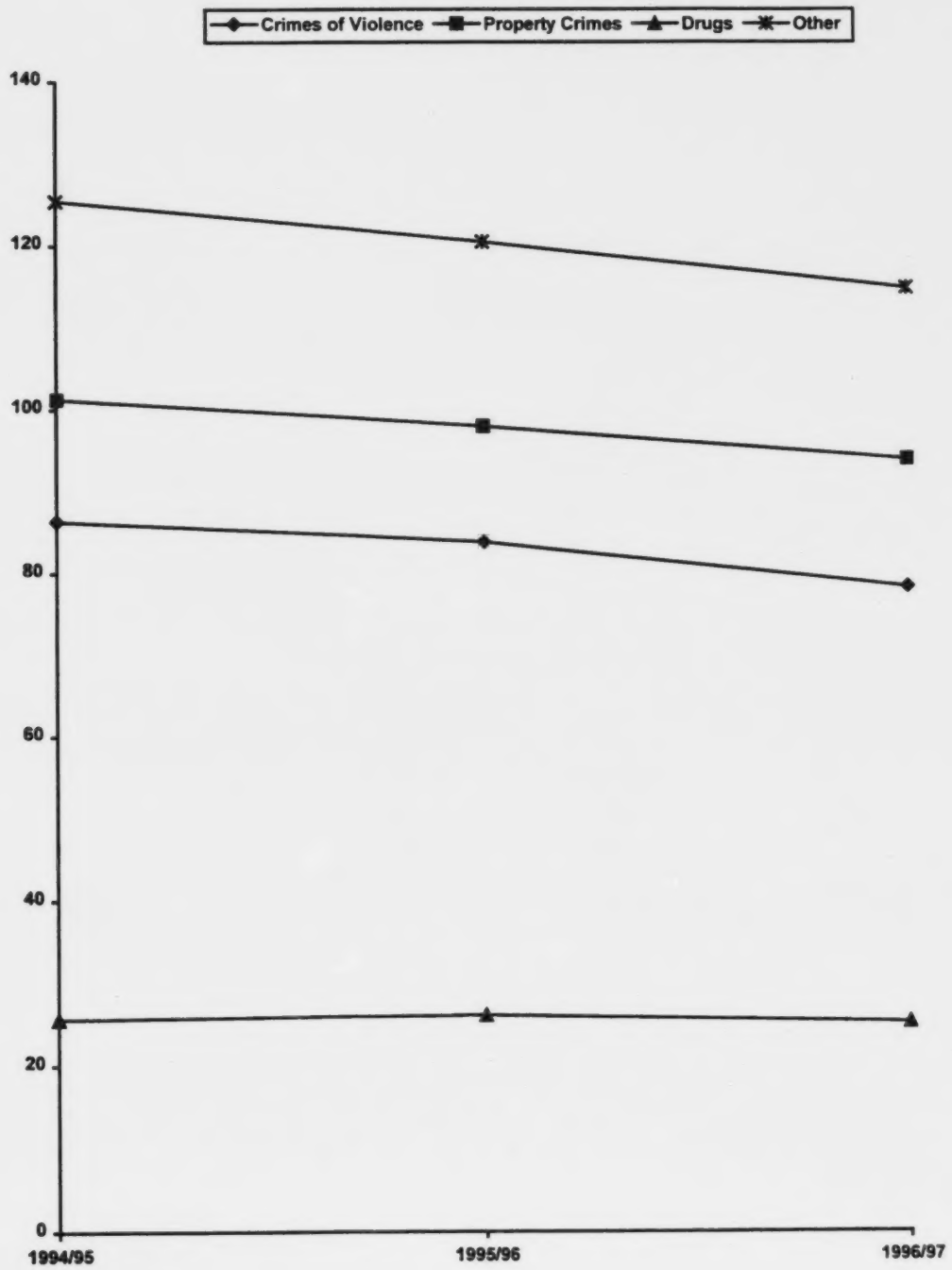


Table 2.3: Adult Males Processed Through the Court System*, Regions

(The regional totals do not include British Columbia in the Pacific region, Manitoba in the Prairie region and New Brunswick in the Atlantic region for 1994/95 and 1995/96 and the Northwest Territories in the Prairie region for 1996/97)

	1994/1995		1995/1996		1996/1997	
OFFENCE	Actual Number	Rate Per** 10,000	Actual Number	Rate Per 10,000	Actual Number	Rate Per 10,000
ATLANTIC						
Crimes of Violence	3,599	58.6	4,533	73.8	4,766	77.4
Property Crimes	4,763	77.6	5,852	95.3	5,659	91.9
Drugs***	1,047	17.0	1,460	23.8	1,257	20.4
Other ****	5,711	93.0	7,119	115.9	7,356	119.5
Atlantic – Total	**15,120**	**246.2**	**18,964**	**308.8**	**19,038**	**309.2**
QUEBEC						
Crimes of Violence	11,540	42.5	12,795	46.5	11,908	42.9
Property Crimes	16,114	59.4	15,433	56.1	14,743	53.1
Drugs	4,381	16.2	5,506	20.0	5,500	19.8
Other	22,539	83.1	22,321	81.2	20,937	75.4
Quebec – Total	**54,574**	**201.2**	**56,055**	**203.8**	**53,088**	**191.2**
ONTARIO						
Crimes of Violence	44,925	111.0	41,516	100.7	39,175	93.7
Property Crimes	45,632	112.7	44,364	107.6	43,620	104.3
Drugs	12,919	31.9	12,322	29.9	12,170	29.1
Other	62,244	153.7	58,105	141.0	55,633	133.0
Ontario - Total	**165,720**	**409.3**	**156,307**	**379.2**	**150,598**	**360.1**
PRAIRIE						
Crimes of Violence	15,135	110.5	15,021	108.2	13,827	99.7
Property Crimes	21,879	159.7	20,933	150.7	19,834	143.0
Drugs	3,933	28.7	3,732	26.9	3,610	26.0
Other	18,945	138.3	18,853	135.8	18,517	135.5
Prairie - Total	**59,892**	**437.2**	**58,539**	**421.6**	**55,788**	**402.2**
PACIFIC***						
Crimes of Violence	382	335.1	459	411.2	452	389.0
Property Crimes	252	221.1	300	268.7	283	243.6
Drugs	101	88.6	133	119.1	100	86.1
Other	368	322.8	455	407.6	439	377.8
Pacific – Total	**1,103**	**967.6**	**1,347**	**1,206.6**	**1,274**	**1,096.5**
TOTAL	**296,409**	**338.4**	**291,212**	**327.9**	**279,786**	**311.9**

* Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey
** Rate per 10,000 total adult male (aged 18+ years) population
*** Drugs = Narcotics Control Act & Food and Drugs Act
**** Other = Other Federal Statutes & Other Crime
***** To accommodate for charting, rate per 1,000 total adult male (aged 18+ years) population
****** Traffic offences (Criminal Code Traffic and Impaired Driving) are excluded
******* Figures may not add to totals due to rounding

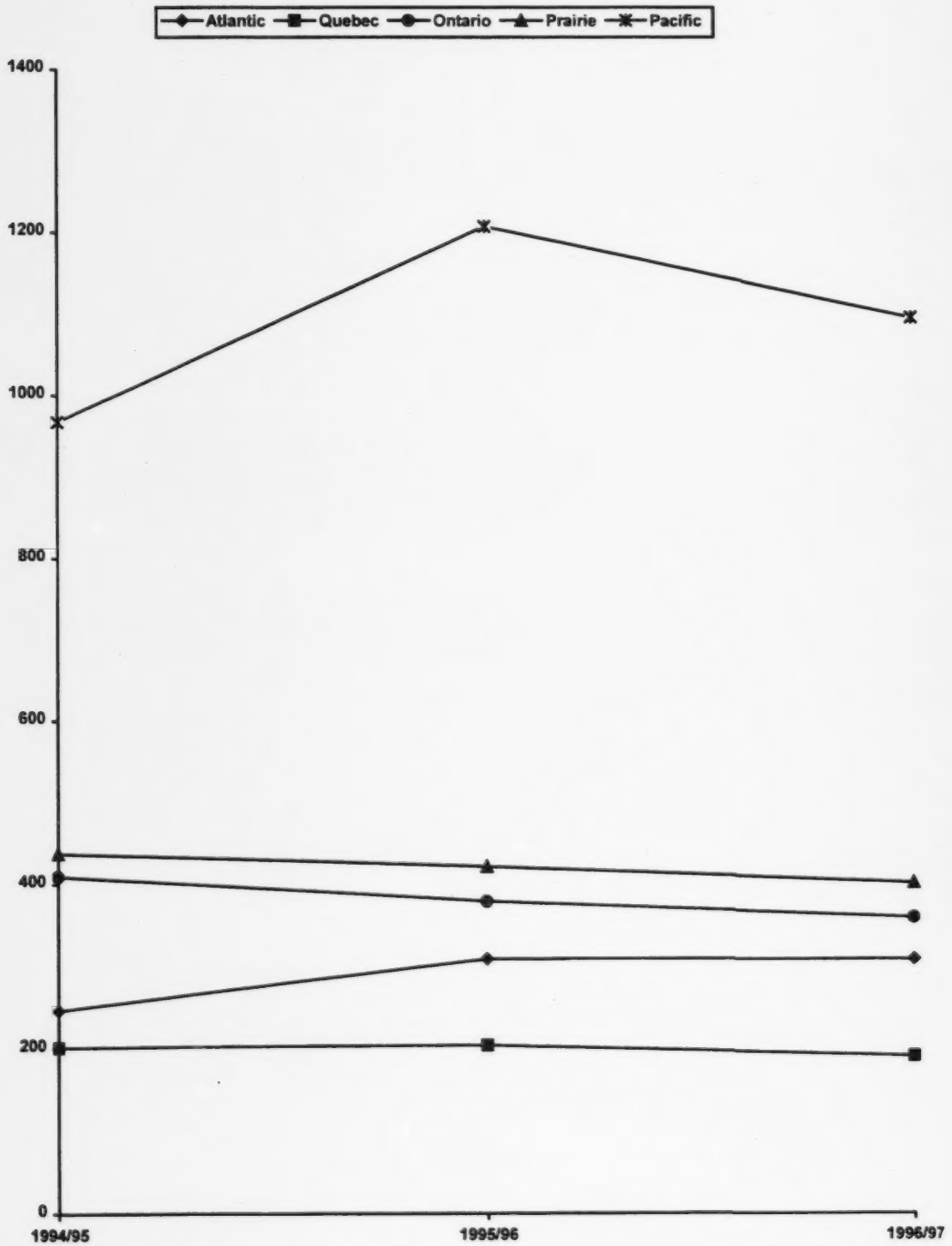
Table 2.4: Adult Male (Aged 18+ Years) Population, Regions

(The regional totals do not include British Columbia in the Pacific region, Manitoba in the Prairie region and New Brunswick in the Atlantic region for 1994/95 and 1995/96 and the Northwest Territories in the Prairie Region for 1996/97)

TOTAL ADULT MALE POPULATION	1994	1995	1996
Atlantic	614,100	614,165	615,524
Quebec	2,713,000	2,748,692	2,776,714
Ontario	4,050,200	4,121,805	4,181,392
Prairie	1,370,000	1,388,776	1,386,719
Pacific	11,400	11,163	11,619
TOTAL	**8,758,700**	**8,884,601**	**8,971,968**

* Source: Statistics Canada, Census and Household Statistics Branch, Demography Division
** 1994, 1995 and 1996 calendar year population statistics are used for the 1994/95, 1995/96 and 1996/97 fiscal year Adult Criminal Court Survey data

Chart 2.3A: Adult Males Processed Through the Court System Per 10,000 Adult Male Population, Regions



QUESTION 3:

ARE ADULT MALES GETTING INVOLVED WITH CRIME AT A YOUNGER AGE?

Canada

- Overall it appears males are not getting involved with crime at a younger age. This is true for both adult males charged by police and the rate of adult males charged by police per 10,000 adult male population.
- A mean age of 32 in 1994/95 increased slightly to 33 in 1995/96 and returned to 32 in 1996/97.

Regions

- Examining the total rates of adult males processed through court, by principle charge and age, the following is characteristic of each region:

Atlantic Region: A steady trend with the lower the age the greater the rate of adult males processed through the court system. There was a lower rate in 1994/95 in comparison to the 1995/96 and 1996/97 rates of males processed through court per 10,000 adult male population.

Quebec Region: A steady trend with the lower the age the greater the rate of adult males processed through the court system.

Ontario Region: A steady trend with the lower the age the greater the rate of adult males processed through the court system.

Prairie Region: A steady trend with the lower the age the greater the rate of adult males processed through the court system.

Pacific Region: A steady trend with the lower the age the greater the rate of adult males processed through the court system. There was, however, an anomalous high rate of adult males aged 25-34 who were processed through the court system per 10,000 adult male population in 1995/96.

Table 3.1: Adult Males Processed Through Court*, by Most Serious Offence**, by Age***, Canada

(The Canada total does not include British Columbia, Manitoba and New Brunswick for 1994/95 and 1995/96 and Northwest Territories for 1996/97)

OFFENCE	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Unknown
1994/1995						
Crimes of Violence	18,111	26,767	16,621	6,416	3,273	4,393
Property Crimes	34,978	27,865	14,312	5,235	2,773	3,477
Drugs****	7,480	8,710	4,117	853	201	1,020
Other Crimes*****	32,409	36,685	20,575	8,653	4,391	7,094
1994/1995 TOTAL	**92,978**	**100,027**	**55,625**	**21,157**	**10,638**	**15,984**
Per 10,000 Adult Males	**794.8**	**486.3**	**284.7**	**148.1**	**49.5**	
1995/1996						
Crimes of Violence	17,926	26,285	16,745	6,354	3,157	3,857
Property Crimes	34,265	26,671	14,511	5,395	2,633	3,407
Drugs	8,130	8,581	4,384	936	228	894
Other Crimes	31,172	34,077	21,354	8,975	4,397	6,878
1995/1996 TOTAL	**91,493**	**95,614**	**56,994**	**21,660**	**10,415**	**15,036**
Per 10,000 Adult Males	**785.7**	**471.6**	**283.9**	**145.2**	**47.5**	
1996/1997						
Crimes of Violence	16,766	24,264	16,744	6,103	2,938	3,313
Property Crimes	32,847	25,421	14,974	5,465	2,606	2,826
Drugs	8,310	7,844	4,439	1,044	262	738
Other Crimes	29,474	32,067	21,692	8,833	4,304	6,513
1996/1997 TOTAL	**87,397**	**89,596**	**57,849**	**21,445**	**10,110**	**13,390**
Per 10,000 Adult Males	**756.5**	**451.8**	**282.0**	**138.6**	**45.2**	

* Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey

** By most serious offence: The most serious offence rule is applied when a case involves more than one 3charge. The rule is: all charges in a case are ranked according to an offence severity scale. If two or more charges have equal severity, sentence type information is considered. If a tie occurs at the level of sentence type, sentence magnitude information is considered.

*** Age at the time the most significant charge was committed

**** Drugs = Narcotics Control Act & Food and Drugs Act

***** Other = Other Federal Statutes & Other Crime

****** Rate per 10,000 total adult male (aged 18+ years) population

******* Traffic offences (Criminal Code and Impaired Driving) are excluded

******** - is nil or zero

Table 3.2: Adult Male, by Age (18+ Years) Population, Canada

(The Canada total does not include British Columbia, Manitoba and New Brunswick for 1994 and 1995 and Northwest Territories for 1996)

Adult Population	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
1994	1,169,800	2,056,800	1,953,800	1,428,600	2,149,700
1995	1,164,419	2,027,555	2,007,205	1,491,938	2,193,484
1996	1,155,212	1,983,118	2,052,140	1,546,745	2,234,753

* Source: Statistics Canada, Census and Household Statistics Branch, Demography Division

** 1994, 1995 and 1996 calendar year population statistics are used for the 1994/95, 1995/96 and 1996/97 fiscal year Adult Criminal Court Survey data

Chart 3.1A: Adult Males Processed Through Court, by Most Serious Offence, by Age, Canada

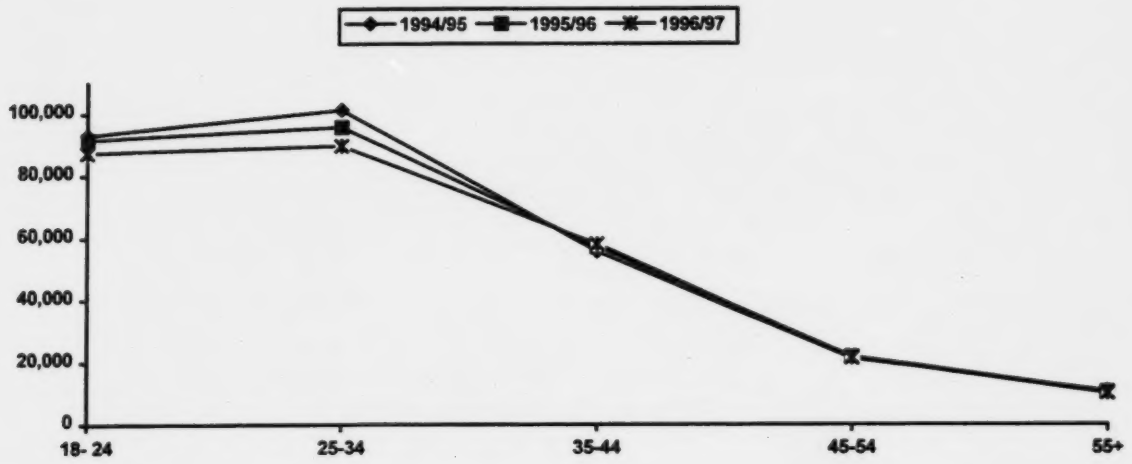
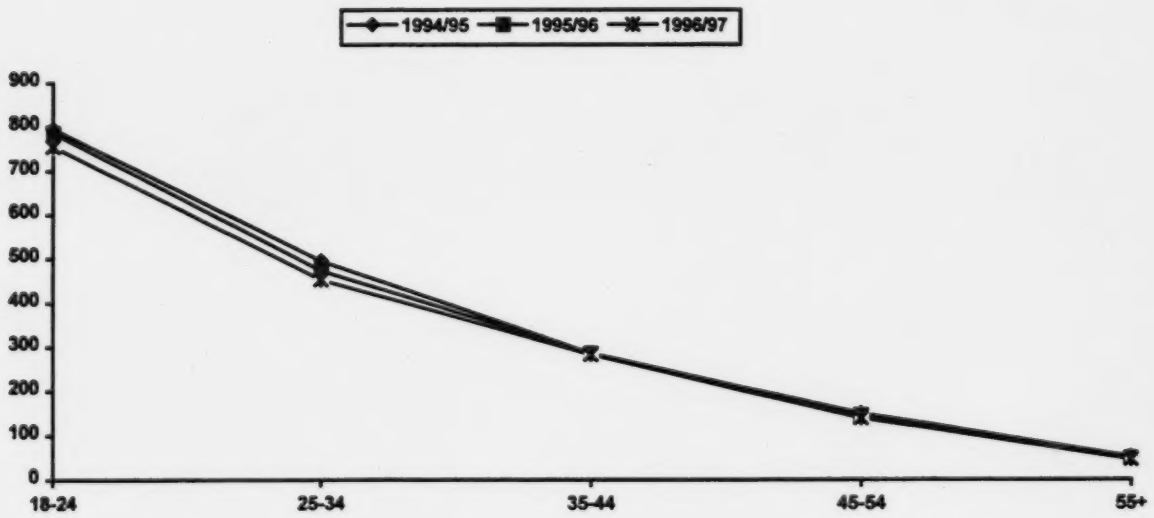


Chart 3.1B: Adult Males Processed Through Court, Per 10,000 Adult Male Population, by Most Serious Offence, by Age, Canada



	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
MEAN AGE	32	33	32

Table 3.3: Adult Males Processed Through Court*, by Most Serious Offence**, by Age***, Regions

(The regional totals do not include British Columbia, Manitoba and New Brunswick for 1994/95 and 1995/96 and Northwest Territories for 1996/97)

OFFENCE	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Unknown
ATLANTIC						
1994/1995	5,086	4,898	2,809	1,289	819	421
Per 10,000 A.M.****	540.1	346.6	200.8	129.4	54.7	
1995/1996	6,307	6,043	3,679	1,606	822	504
Per 10,000 A.M.	697.9	448.0	276.1	154.1	54.4	
1996/1997	5,995	5,973	4,047	1,799	794	427
Per 10,000 A.M.	692.6	450.9	300.8	165.7	51.7	
QUEBEC						
1994/1995	16,081	19,138	10,853	4,300	1,947	2,255
Per 10,000 A.M.	470.0	312.6	174.3	92.1	29.6	
1995/1996	15,959	19,029	11,640	4,560	2,085	2,782
Per 10,000 A.M.	464.4	311.7	183.3	93.8	31.0	
1996 /1997	15,380	17,667	11,255	4,440	1,946	2,401
Per 10,000 A.M.	445.1	297.7	174.2	88.3	28.3	
ONTARIO						
1994/1995	49,739	55,013	30,883	11,529	6,025	12,429
Per 10,000 A.M.	920.4	565.8	356.3	176.7	60.2	
1995/1996	47,976	49,903	30,466	11,390	5,554	11,021
Per 10,000 A.M.	895.7	520.1	336.5	167.1	53.4	
1996/1997	46,126	47,183	30,870	11,116	5,527	9,799
Per 10,000 A.M.	869.4	498.1	330.2	156.9	52.1	
PRAIRIE						
1994/1995	21,763	20,535	10,846	3,978	1,817	853
Per 10,000 A.M.	1,136.4	626.1	337.6	191.9	56.4	
1995/1996	20,916	20,086	10,920	3,994	1,915	708
Per 10,000 A.M.	1,083.4	627.9	330.4	183.2	58.5	
1996/1997	19,542	18,345	11,352	3,985	1,804	736
Per 10,000 A.M.	1,022.6	597.3	340.5	177.5	54.6	
PACIFIC						
1994/1995	309	443	234	61	30	26
Per 10,000 A.M.	2,060.0	1,527.6	754.8	277.3	176.5	
1995/1996	335	553	289	110	39	21
Per 10,000 A.M.	2,349.2	1,977.8	964.9	491.7	228.2	
1996/1997	354	428	325	105	39	27
Per 10,000 A.M.	2,387.1	1,500.2	1,050.4	441.5	215.4	

* Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey

** By most serious offence: The most serious offence rule is applied when a case involves more than one charge. The rule is: all charges in a case are ranked according to an offence severity scale. If two or more charges have equal severity, sentence type information is considered. If a tie occurs at the level of sentence type, sentence magnitude information is considered.

*** Age at the time the most significant charge was committed

**** A.M. = Adult males

***** Traffic offences (Criminal Code Traffic and Impaired Driving) are excluded

****** - is nil or zero

******* Figures may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 3.4: Adult Males (18+ Years) Population*, Regions

(The regional totals do not include British Columbia in the Pacific region, Manitoba in the Prairie region and New Brunswick in the Atlantic region for 1994 and 1995 and Northwest Territories in the Prairie region for 1996)

TOTAL ADULT MALE POPULATION	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
Atlantic					
1994	94,200	141,300	139,900	99,600	149,600
1995	90,373	134,891	133,261	104,228	151,142
1996	86,557	132,469	134,541	108,554	153,403
Quebec					
1994	342,200	612,300	622,700	467,000	658,300
1995	343,668	610,541	635,143	486,082	673,258
1996	345,532	593,443	646,271	502,717	688,751
Ontario					
1994	540,400	972,300	866,800	652,500	1,018,200
1995	535,623	959,445	905,321	681,435	1,039,981
1996	530,530	947,197	934,861	708,544	1,060,260
Prairie					
1994	191,500	328,000	321,300	207,300	321,900
1995	193,059	319,882	330,485	217,956	327,394
1996	191,110	307,156	333,373	224,552	330,528
Pacific					
1994	1,500	2,900	3,100	2,200	1,700
1995	1,426	2,796	2,995	2,237	1,709
1996	1,483	2,853	3,094	2,378	1,811

* Source: Statistics Canada, Census and Household Statistics Division

** The 1994, 1995 and 1996 calendar year statistics are used for the 1994/95, 1995/96 and 1996/97 fiscal year Adult Criminal Court Survey

Table 3.5: Mean Age of Adult Males (18+ Years) Population, Regions

(The regional totals do not include British Columbia in the Pacific region, Manitoba in the Prairie region and New Brunswick in the Atlantic region for 1994 and 1995 and Northwest Territories in the Prairie region for 1996)

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Atlantic	32	32	32
Quebec	33	33	33
Ontario	32	32	32
Prairie	31	31	32
Pacific	32	32	33

* Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey

Chart 3.3A: Adult Males Processed Through Court, by Most Serious Offence, by Age, Per 10,000 Adult Male Population, Atlantic Region

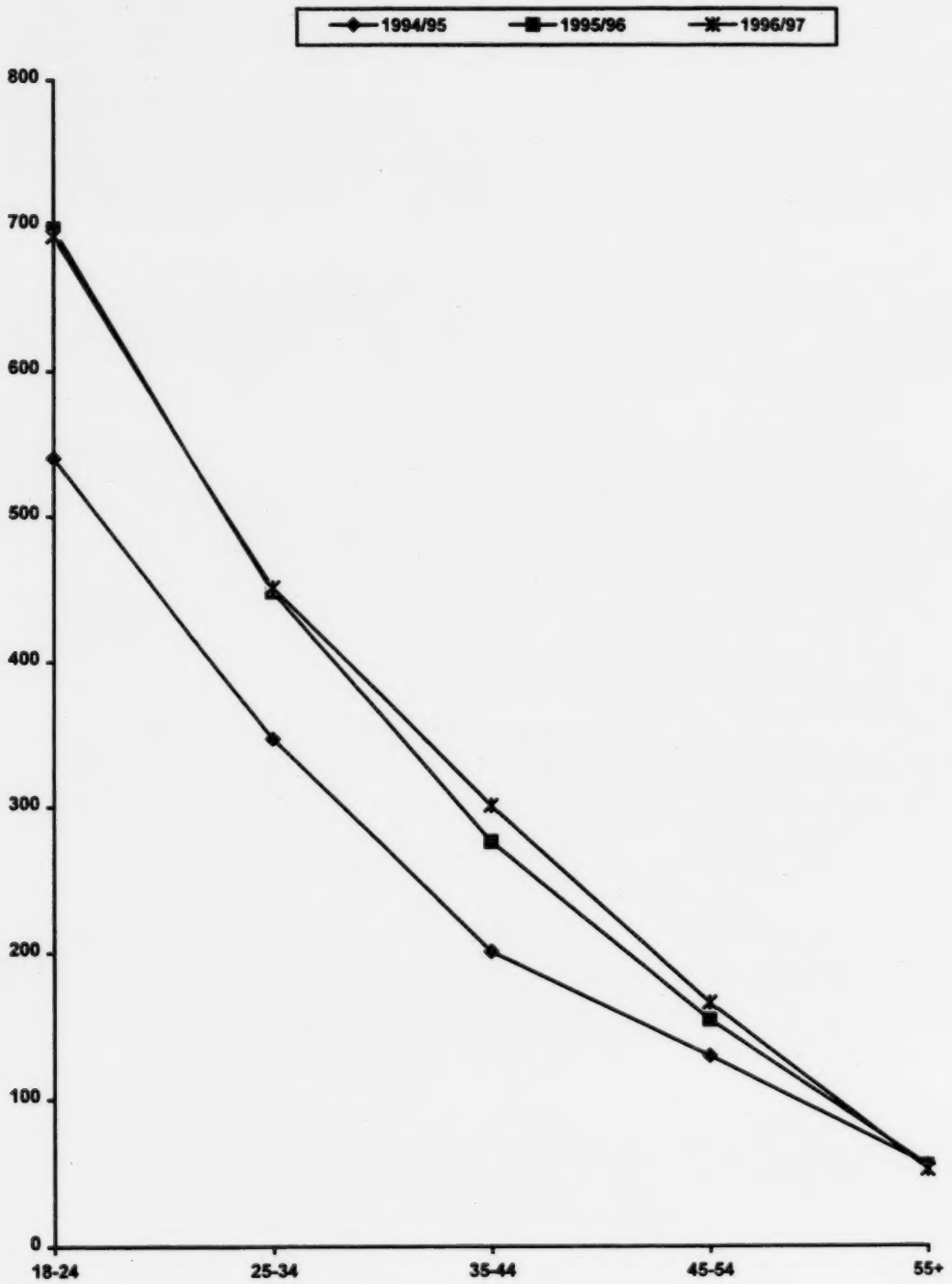


Chart 3.3B: Adult Males Processed Through Court, by Most Serious Offence, by Age, Per 10,000 Adult Male Population, Quebec Region

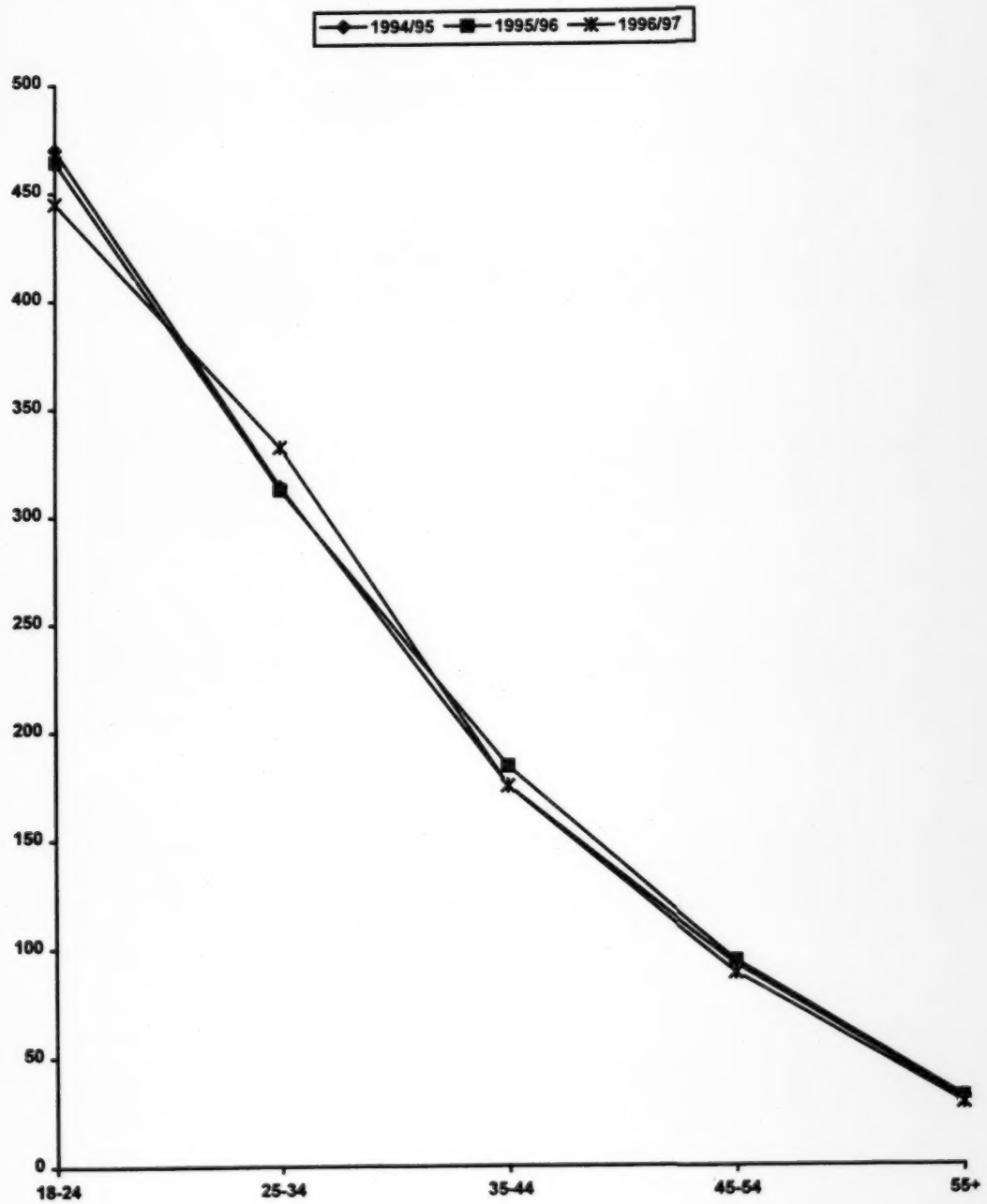


Chart 3.3C: Adult Males Processed Through Court, by Most Serious Offence, by Age, Per 10,000 Adult Male Population, Ontario Region

Chart 3.3D: Adult Males Processed Through Court, by Most Serious Offence, by Age, Per 10,000 Adult Male Population, Prairie Region

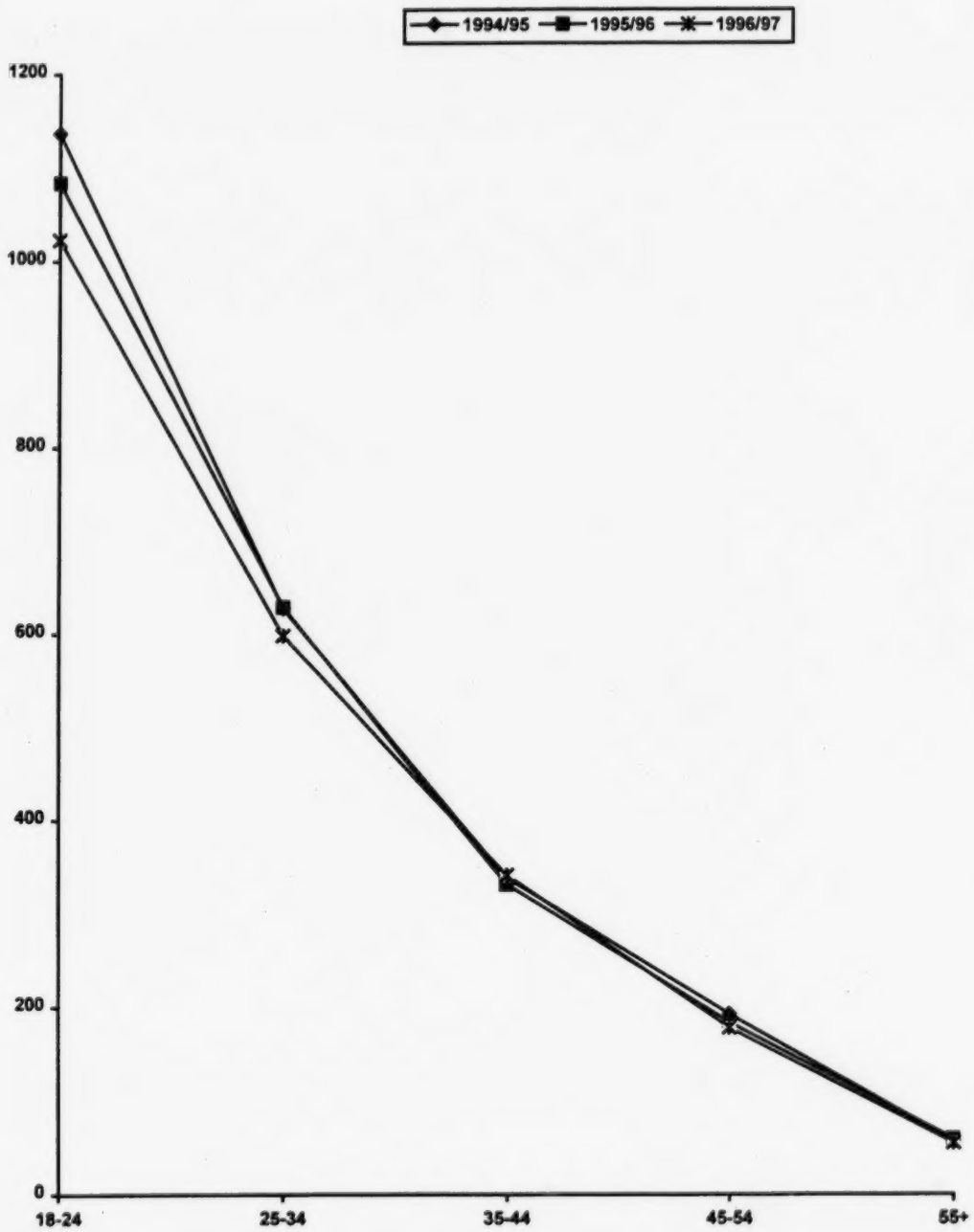
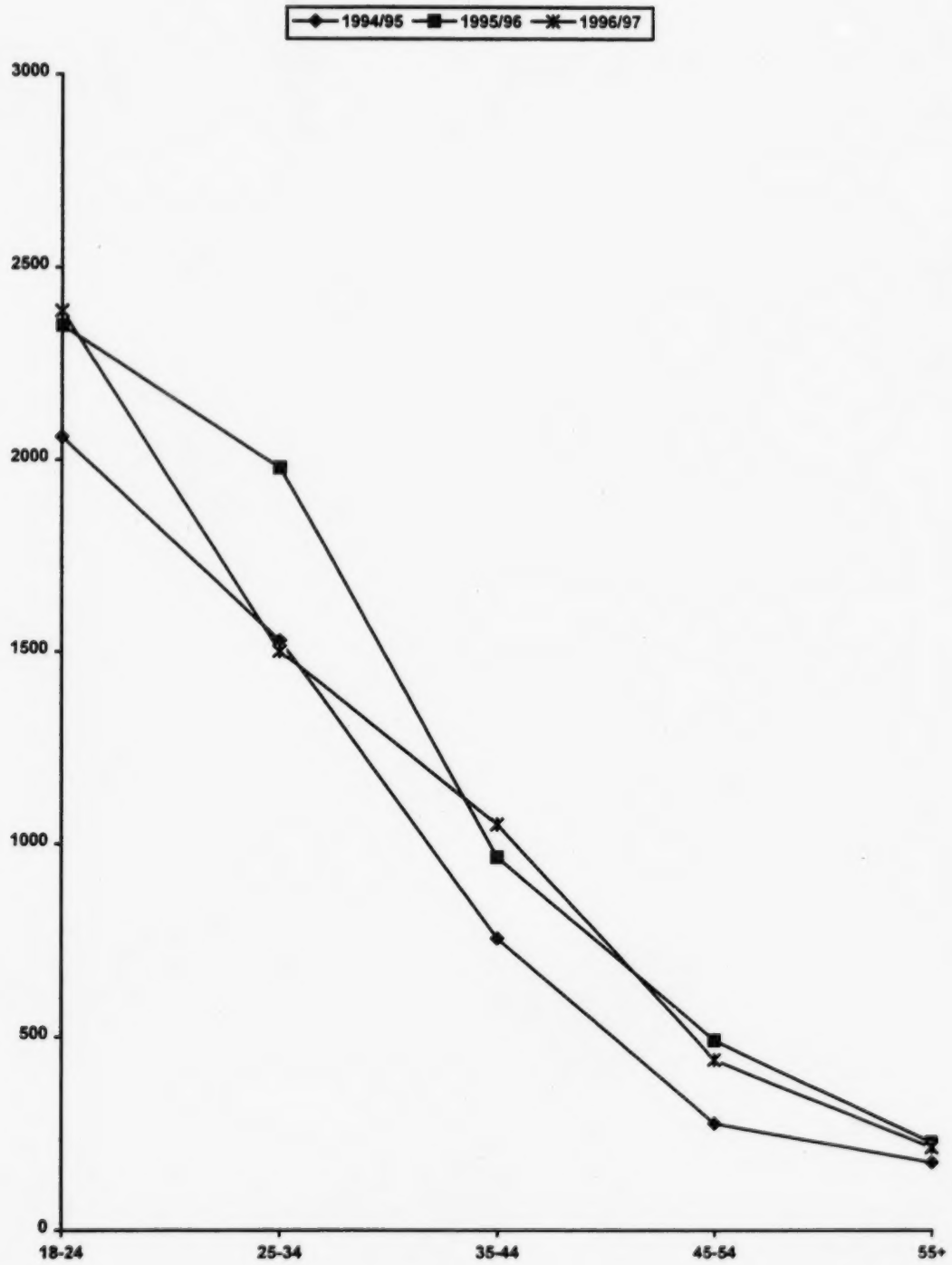


Chart 3.3E: Adult Males Processed Through Court, by Most Serious Offence, by Age, Per 10,000 Adult Male Population, Pacific Region



QUESTION 4:

ARE ADULT MALES GETTING MORE VIOLENT?

Canada

Uniform Crime Report:

- Overall, there was a trend decrease. Since 1992, the national rate of violent crime among adult males has declined from 107 to 88 per 10,000 adult male population.
- By offence, there was a relatively steady rate of homicide, fluctuating between 0.5 and 0.3 per 10,000 adult male offenders over the six-year period.
- There was a steady rate of attempted murder, fluctuating between 0.7 and 0.5 per 10,000 adult male population over the six-year period.
- There was a slight increase in the rate of sexual assault and other sexual offences from 1992 to 1993, followed by a steady decrease through to 1997.
- Overall, there was a decrease in the rate of non-sexual assault from 1992 to 1997.
- There was a relatively steady rate of abduction from 1992 to 1997.
- There was an overall decrease in robbery from 1992 to 1997.
- The highest rate of charges for a violent offence occurred in the order of non-sexual assault, sexual assault and other sexual offences, robbery, attempted murder, homicide and abduction.

Adult Criminal Court Survey:

- From 1994/95 to 1996/97 there was a decrease in the number of adult males processed through the adult court system for a violent offence per 10,000 adult male population.
- There was stability in the three-year period for the rate of homicide and attempted murder. Sexual assault and other sexual offences decreased from 1994/95 to 1996/97. Major assault and common assault decreased slightly from 1994/95 to 1996/97. Robbery and kidnapping increased slightly from 1994/95 to 1996/97. Abduction remained stable over the three-year period.

Regions

Uniform Crime Report

- Acknowledging regional variation, there was a decrease in adult males charged by police for a violent offence.
- Regional variation: The Atlantic region decreased from 1992 to 1995, and remained relatively stable through to 1997. The Pacific region increased from 1992 to 1994, followed by a decline in 1995 with relative stability through to 1997. The Prairie region increased from 1992 to 1993, followed by an overall decrease to 1997. The Ontario region decreased from 1992 to 1996, followed by a slight increase through to 1997. The Quebec region decreased from 1992 to 1997.
- The Prairie region had the highest rate per 10,000 adult male population, followed by the Pacific, Ontario, Atlantic and Quebec regions.

Table 4.1: Adult Males Charged by Police* for a Violent Offence, Canada

OFFENCE	1992 Actual Number	1992 Rate per** 10,000	1993 Actual Number	1993 Rate per 10,000	1994 Actual Number	1994 Rate per 10,000	1995 Actual Number	1995 Rate per 10,000	1996 Actual Number	1996 Rate per 10,000	1997 Actual Number	1997 Rate per 10,000
Homicide	495	0.5	440	0.4	378	0.3	440	0.4	392	0.4	324	0.3
Attempted Murder	710	0.7	610	0.6	553	0.5	645	0.6	563	0.5	565	0.5
Sexual Assault & Other Sexual Offences***	12,438	11.9	12,965	12.1	11,612	10.7	10,009	9.1	9,232	8.3	8,739	7.7
Non-Sexual Assault	90,097	85.9	93,056	86.7	91,184	84.2	85,654	77.8	82,562	74.0	84,181	74.5
****		8.6		8.7		8.4		7.8		7.4		7.5
Abduction	177	0.2	175	0.2	156	0.1	151	0.1	108	0.1	111	0.1
Robbery	7,751	7.4	6,894	6.4	6,196	5.7	5,905	5.4	6,240	5.6	5,691	5.0
TOTAL	**111,668**	**106.6**	**114,140**	**106.4**	**110,079**	**101.5**	**102,804**	**93.4**	**99,097**	**88.9**	**99,611**	**88.1**

* Source: Uniform Crime Report
** Rate per 10,000 total adult male (aged 18+ years) population
*** There may be a difference in the 1996 definition in comparison to the prior year because 1996 does not include the category of Rape/Indecent Assault, however, it is anticipated to be negligible
**** To accommodate for charting, rate per 1,000 total adult males (aged 18+ years) population
***** Traffic offences (Criminal Code Traffic and Impaired Driving) are excluded

Table 4.2: Total Adult Male (Aged 18+ Years) Population*, Canada

TOTAL ADULT MALE POPULATION	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	10,487,200	10,712,100	10,833,300	11,004,228	11,155,618	11,305,795

* Source: Statistics Canada, Census and Household Statistics Branch, Demography Division

Chart 4.1A: Total Adult Males Charged for a Violent Offence by Police Per 10,000 Adult Male Population, Canada

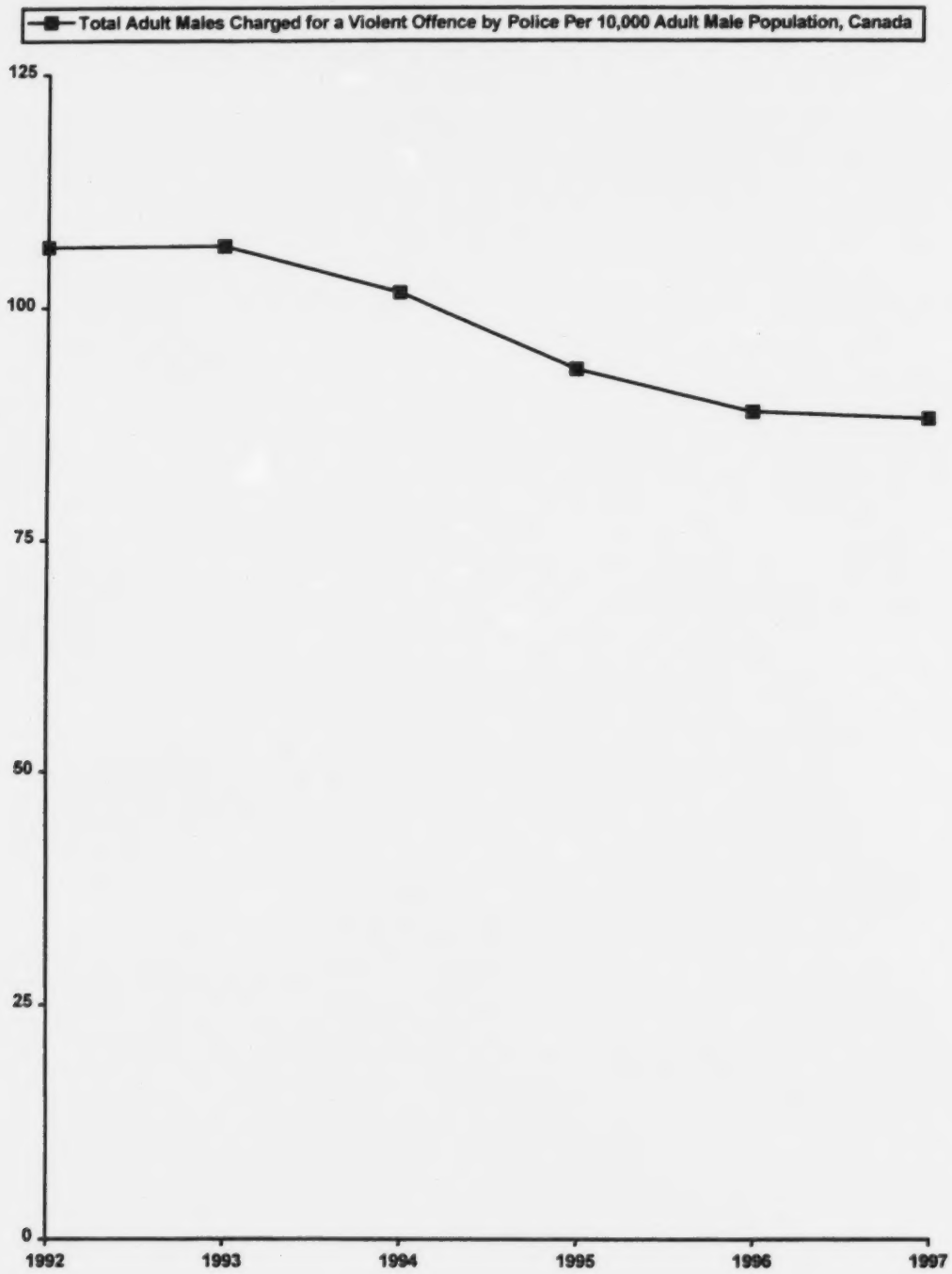


Chart 4.1B: Adult Males Charged for a Violent Offence by Police Per 10,000 Adult Male Population, Canada

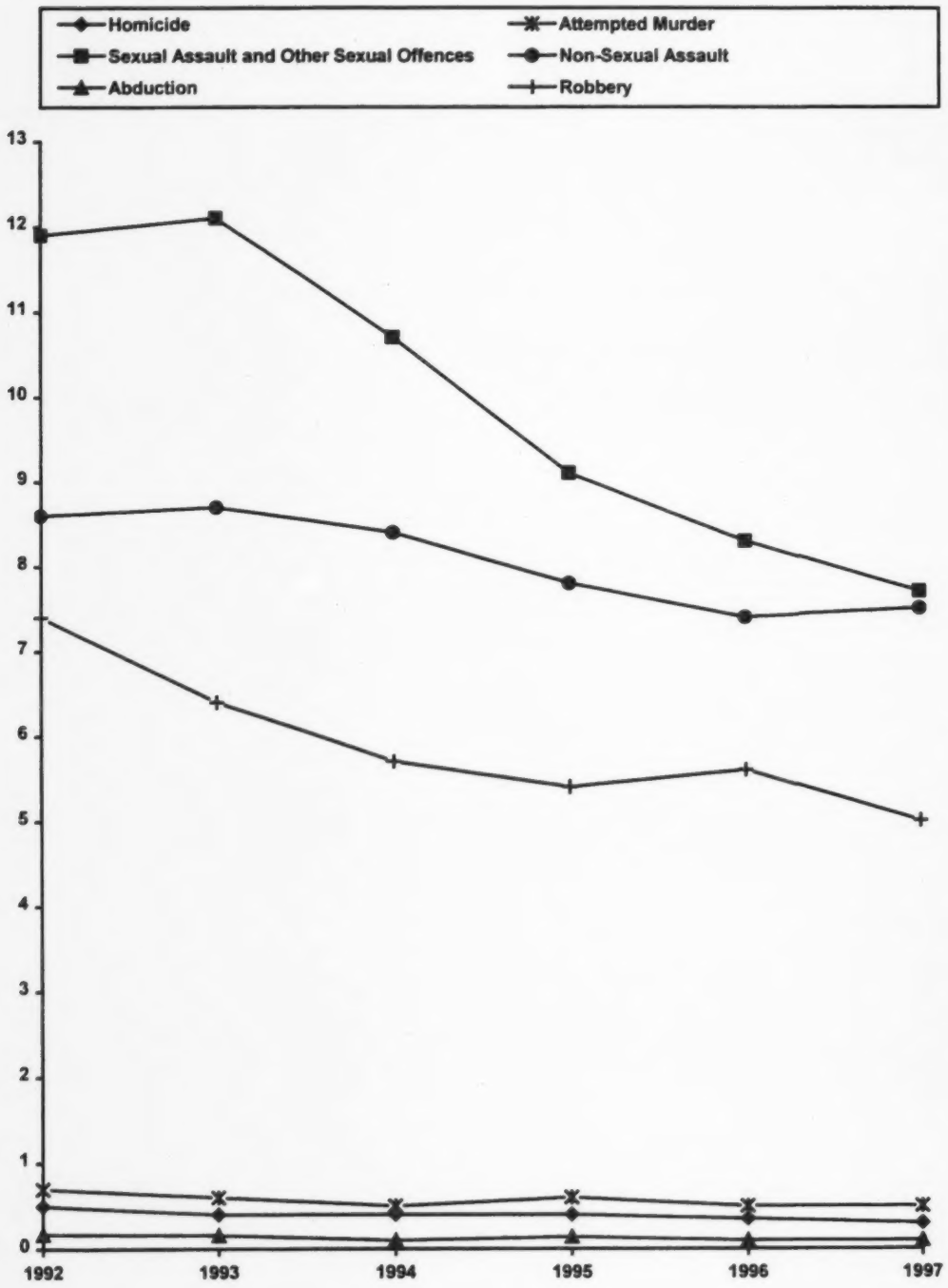


Table 4.3: Adult Males Charged by Police* for a Violent Offence, Regions

OFFENCE	1992 Actual Number	1992 Rate per** 10,000	1993 Actual Number	1993 Rate per 10,000	1994 Actual Number	1994 Rate per 10,000	1995 Actual Number	1995 Rate per 10,000	1996 Actual Number	1996 Rate Per 10,000	1997 Actual Number	1997 Rate Per 10,000
ATLANTIC												
Homicide	28	0.3	30	0.3	31	0.4	27	0.3	27	0.3	22	0.2
Attempted Murder	16	0.2	19	0.2	18	0.2	18	0.2	18	0.2	21	0.2
Sexual Assault & Other Sexual Offences	1,310	15.0	1,365	15.4	1,143	12.7	933	10.4	904	10.0	886	9.8
Non-Sexual Assault*****	6,338	7.3	6,256	7.1	6,016	6.7	5,502	6.1	5,655	6.3	5,583	6.2
Abduction	9	0.1	13	0.5	6	0.1	3	0.03	4	0.04	8	0.1
Robbery	279	3.2	231	2.6	238	2.7	219	2.4	288	3.2	237	2.6
TOTAL	**7,980**	**91.5**	**7,914**	**89.1**	**7,452**	**83.1**	**6,702**	**74.6**	**6,896**	**76.5**	**6,757**	**74.6**
QUEBEC												
Homicide	106	0.4	98	0.4	68	0.3	93	0.3	95	0.3	66	0.2
Attempted Murder	217	0.8	208	0.8	186	0.7	191	0.7	172	0.6	147	0.5
Sexual Assault & Other Sexual Offences	2,053	7.7	1,932	7.2	1,728	6.4	1,484	5.4	1,375	5.0	1,230	4.4
Non-Sexual Assault	17,573	6.6	17,616	6.5	17,254	6.4	15,644	5.7	15,122	5.5	13,511	48.3
Abduction	38	0.1	29	0.1	26	0.1	29	0.1	17	0.1	11	0.04
Robbery	2,868	10.8	2,360	8.8	2,035	7.5	1,859	6.8	1,914	6.9	1,592	5.7
TOTAL	**22,855**	**86.1**	**22,243**	**82.7**	**21,297**	**78.5**	**19,300**	**70.2**	**18,695**	**67.3**	**16,557**	**59.1**
ONTARIO												
Homicide	161	0.4	150	0.4	120	0.3	133	0.3	113	0.3	101	0.2
Attempted Murder	206	0.5	166	0.4	211	0.5	231	0.6	194	0.5	183	0.4
Sexual Assault & Other Sexual Offences	4,368	11.1	4,649	11.6	4,202	10.4	3,478	8.4	3,030	7.2	2,808	6.6
Non-Sexual Assault	35,106	8.9	35,088	8.7	33,771	8.3	32,097	7.8	29,098	7.0	30,995	7.3
Abduction	64	0.2	59	0.2	66	0.2	48	0.1	36	0.1	36	0.1
Robbery	2,364	6.0	2,090	5.2	1,726	4.3	1,778	4.3	1,651	3.9	1,740	4.1
TOTAL	**42,269**	**107.7**	**42,202**	**105.2**	**40,096**	**99.0**	**37,765**	**91.6**	**34,122**	**81.6**	**35,863**	**84.4**
PRAIRIE												
Homicide	124	0.7	94	0.5	97	0.5	101	0.6	107	0.6	75	0.4
Attempted Murder	164	1.0	146	0.8	69	0.4	117	0.6	91	0.5	105	0.6
Sexual Assault & Other Sexual Offences	2,866	16.6	2,948	16.7	2,587	14.5	2,262	12.5	2,346	12.9	2,199	11.9
Non-Sexual Assault	19,366	11.2	20,687	11.7	19,826	11.1	18,738	10.4	18,508	10.1	19,648	10.6
Abduction	48	0.3	47	0.3	36	0.2	41	0.2	33	0.2	33	0.2
Robbery	1,285	7.4	1,223	6.9	1,237	6.9	1,102	6.1	1,207	6.6	1,095	5.9
TOTAL	**23,853**	**137.8**	**25,145**	**142.5**	**23,851**	**133.9**	**22,361**	**124.0**	**22,292**	**122.1**	**23,155**	**124.9**
PACIFIC												
Homicide	76	0.6	68	0.5	62	0.5	86	0.6	50	0.3	60	0.4
Attempted Murder	107	0.8	71	0.5	69	0.5	88	0.6	88	0.6	109	0.7
Sexual Assault & Other Sexual Offences	1,841	14.1	2,071	15.3	1,952	14.0	1,852	12.9	1,577	10.7	1,616	10.8
Non-Sexual Assault	11,714	9.0	13,409	9.9	14,317	10.3	13,673	9.5	14,179	9.6	14,444	96.2
Abduction	18	0.1	27	0.2	23	0.2	30	0.2	18	0.1	23	0.2
Robbery	955	7.3	990	7.3	960	6.9	947	6.6	1,180	8.0	1,027	6.8
TOTAL	**14,711**	**112.6**	**16,636**	**122.7**	**17,383**	**125.0**	**16,676**	**116.4**	**17,092**	**116.2**	**17,279**	**115.1**
TOTAL	**111,668**	**106.6**	**114,140**	**106.4**	**110,079**	**101.5**	**102,804**	**93.4**	**99,097**	**88.9**	**99,611**	**88.1**

* Source: Uniform Crime Report

** Rate per 10,000 adult male (aged 18+ years) population

*** - is nil or zero

**** Figures may not add to totals due to rounding

***** Rate per 1,000 adult male (aged 18+ years) population

Table 4.4: Total Adult Male (Aged 18+ Years) Population*, Canada

TOTAL ADULT MALE POPULATION	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Atlantic	871,900	888,500	896,900	898,491	901,606	905,672
Quebec	2,653,300	2,690,100	2,713,100	2,748,692	2,776,714	2,799,215
Ontario	3,924,800	4,013,000	4,050,300	4,121,805	4,181,392	4,246,682
Prairie	1,730,900	1,764,900	1,781,700	1,802,638	1,825,198	1,853,545
Pacific	1,306,300	1,355,600	1,391,300	1,432,602	1,470,708	1,500,681
TOTAL	**10,487,200**	**10,712,100**	**10,833,300**	**11,004,228**	**11,155,618**	**11,305,795**

* Source: Statistics Canada, Census and Household Statistics Division, Demography Division

Chart 4.4A: Adult Males Charged for a Violent Offence by Police Per 10,000 Adult Male Population, Regions

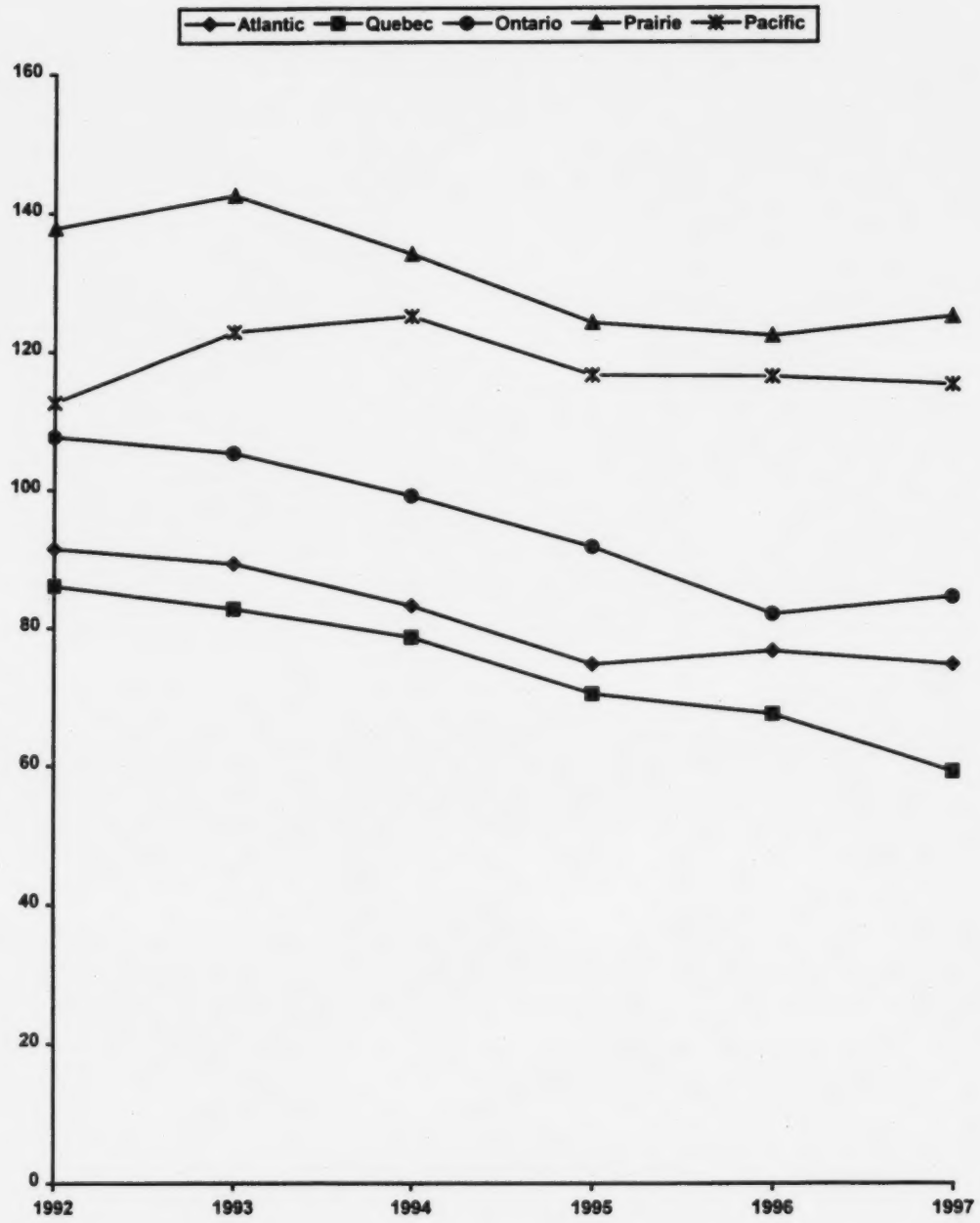


Table 4.5: Adult Males Processed Through the Court System* for a Violent Offence, Canada

(The Canada total does not include British Columbia, Manitoba and New Brunswick for 1994/95 and 1995/96 and the Northwest Territories for 1996/97)

OFFENCE	1994/1995 Actual Number	1994/1995 Rate per** 10,000	1995/1996 Actual Number	1995/1996 Rate per 10,000	1996/1997 Actual Number	1996/1997 Rate per 10,000
Homicide ***	371	0.4	377	0.4	375	0.4
Attempted Murder	342	0.4	351	0.4	348	0.4
Sexual Assault & Other Sexual Offences	8,621	9.8	8,072	9.1	7,218	8.0
Major Assault & Common Assault****	62,465	7.1	61,504	6.9	58,049	6.5
Abduction	99	0.1	88	0.1	67	0.1
Kidnapping	259	0.3	286	0.3	326	0.4
Robbery	3,424	3.9	3,646	4.1	3,745	4.2
TOTAL	**75,581**	**86.3**	**74,324**	**83.6**	**70,128**	**78.1**

* Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey

** Rate per 10,000 total adult males (aged 18+ years) population

*** Offence categorizations are comprised of the following offences:
Homicide: First degree murder, second degree murder, manslaughter, infanticide; **Attempted Murder**: Attempted murder; **Sexual Assault and Other Sexual Offences**: Aggravated sexual assault, sexual assault with a weapon, causing bodily harm, threats to a third party, sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, incest, bestiality; **Major Assault and Common Assault**: Aggravated assault (level 3), assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (level 2), discharging firearm with intent, unlawfully causing bodily harm, assault against a police/peace officer, assault level 1; **Abduction**: Abduction of a person under 16, abduction of a person under 14, abduction in contravention of a custody order, abduction where no custody order; **Kidnapping**: Kidnapping, forcible confinement, hostage taking; **Robbery**: Robbery with firearms, with other offensive weapons, other robbery.
Note: Due to possible difference in the definitions of violent crimes, based on the Uniform Crime Report Survey and the Adult Criminal Court Survey used in this report, the enclosed tables and charts should be compared on a general level.

**** To accommodate for charting, rate per 1,000 total adult male (aged 18+ years) population

Table 4.6: Adult Male (Aged 18+ Years) Population*, Canada

(The Canada total does not include British Columbia, Manitoba and New Brunswick for 1994 and 1995 and the Northwest Territories for 1996)

TOTAL MALE ADULT POPULATION	1994	1995	1996
	8,758,700	8,884,601	8,971,968

* Source: Statistics Canada, Census and Household Statistics Branch, Demography Division

** 1994, 1995 and 1996 calendar year population statistics are used for the 1994/95, 1995/96 and 1996/97 fiscal year Adult Criminal Court Survey Data

Chart 4.5A: Total Adult Male Processed Through The Court System For a Violent Offence Per 10,000 Adult Male Population, Canada

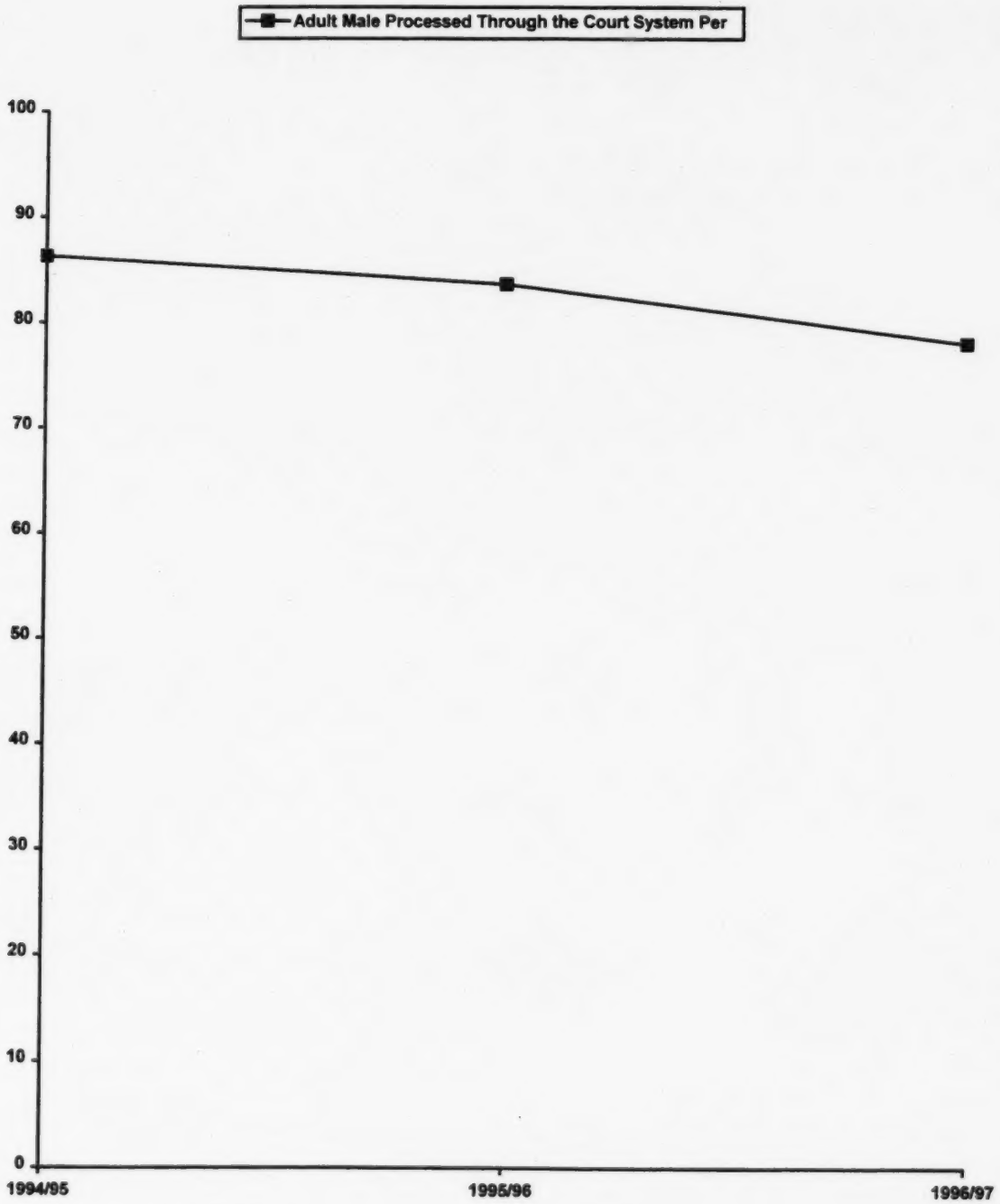
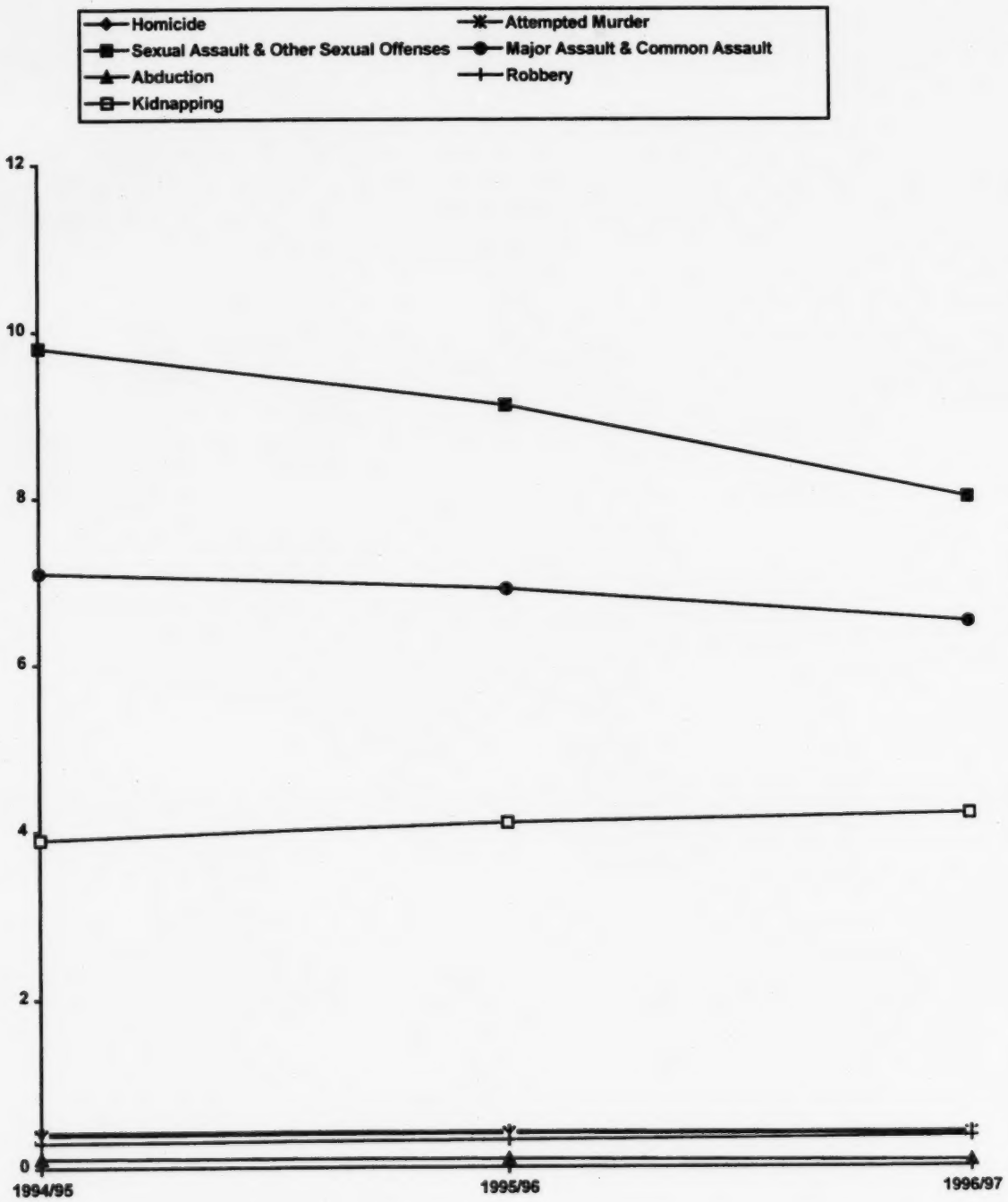


Chart 4.5B: Adult Males Processed Through the Court System For a Violent Offence Per 10,000 Adult Male Population, Canada



QUESTION 5:

ARE ADULT MALES GETTING MORE SERIOUS DISPOSITIONS?

Canada

- For the most serious disposition, prison, and the second most serious disposition, probation, there was relative stability from 1994/95 to 1996/97. Fine, restitution and other dispositions also remained fairly stable from 1994/95 to 1996/97. Unknown dispositions were fairly stable from 1994/95 to 1995/96 and then decreased significantly in 1996/97.

Regions

Atlantic Region: Prison dispositions increased significantly from 1994/95 to 1995/96 and decreased in 1996/97 to slightly above the 1994/95 level. Probation decreased slightly from 1994/95 to 1995/96 followed by a slight increase in 1996/97. Fine decreased and then remained stable while restitution remained relatively stable throughout the three-year period. The category of other dispositions decreased from 1994/95 to 1995/96 and increased in 1996/97.

Quebec Region: Relative stability in prison, probation, and restitution from 1994/95 to 1996/97. Slight decrease in fine and stability in other dispositions from 1994/95 to 1995/96 followed by an increase in 1996/97.

Ontario Region: Relative stability in prison and fine. Relative stability in probation from 1994/95 to 1995/96 with an increase in 1996/97. Stability in restitution from 1994/95 to 1995/96 with a slight increase in 1996/97. Stability in the category of other crimes from 1994/95 to 1995/96 with a substantial increase in 1996/97.

Prairie Region: Prison remained relatively stable from 1994/95 to 1996/97. A slight increase in restitution from 1994/95 to 1995/96 followed by a slight decrease in 1996/97. Increase in fine and decrease in probation from 1994/95 to 1995/96, followed by stability in 1996/97. Overall stability in the category of other crimes from 1994/95 to 1996/97.

Pacific Region: Overall stability in restitution from 1994/95 to 1996/97. Stability in fine from 1994/95 to 1995/96 followed by a dramatic decrease in 1996/97. Dramatic increase in the category of other crimes from 1994/95 to 1995/96 followed by relative stability through to 1996/97. Increase in prison from 1994/95 to 1995/96 followed by a decrease through to 1996/97. Notable decrease in probation from 1994/95 to 1995/96 followed by a substantial increase in 1996/97.

Order of greatest frequency of dispositions per region:

Atlantic & Prairie Regions:	Fine, Prison, Probation, Other, Restitution
Quebec Region:	Probation, Fine, Prison, Other, Restitution
Ontario Region:	Prison, Fine, Probation, Other, Restitution
Pacific Region:	Prison, Fine, Probation, Other, Restitution

Table 5.1: Adult Male Disposition*, Canada

(The Canada total does not include British Columbia, Manitoba and New Brunswick for 1994/95 and 1995/96 and Northwest Territories for 1996/97)

DISPOSITION**	1994/1995	1995/1996	1996/1997
Prison	66,108	78,806	74,758
Probation	47,102	53,502	56,301
Fine	64,089	79,437	75,917
Restitution	53	193	191
Other***	2,208	2,689	5,497
Unknown	6,325	9,041	2,005
TOTAL	**185,885**	**223,668**	**214,669**

* Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey

** Disposition is the most serious disposition for a person or a case. When there is more than one charge the following rule applies: Dispositions are ordered from most to least serious: 1) Found guilty; 2) Transfer to Superior Court; 3) Other (acquitted due to insanity, waived out of province); 4) Stay, 5) Acquitted, Withdrawn, Dismissed, Discharged at Preliminary; and 6) Unknown. The most serious sentence order of ranking is: 1) Prison; 2) Probation; 3) Fine, 4) Restitution/compensation, 5) Other (absolute or conditional discharge, suspended sentence, other).

*** "Other" most serious sentences include absolute and conditional discharge, suspended sentence, payment of legal costs and suspension of drivers license.

Table 5.2: Percentage of Adult Male Disposition Per Total Adult Male Dispositions*, Canada

(The Canada total does not include British Columbia, Manitoba and New Brunswick for 1994/95 and 1995/96 and Northwest Territories for 1996/97)

% OF DISPOSITION	1994/1995	1995/1996	1996/1997
Prison	36	35	35
Probation	25	24	26
Fine	34	36	35
Restitution	0.03	0.1	0.1
Other**	2	1	3
Unknown	3	4	0.9

* Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey

** "Other" most serious sentences include absolute and conditional discharge, suspended sentence, payment of legal costs and suspension of drivers license

Chart 5.2A: Percentage of Adult Male Dispositions Per Total Adult Male Dispositions, Canada

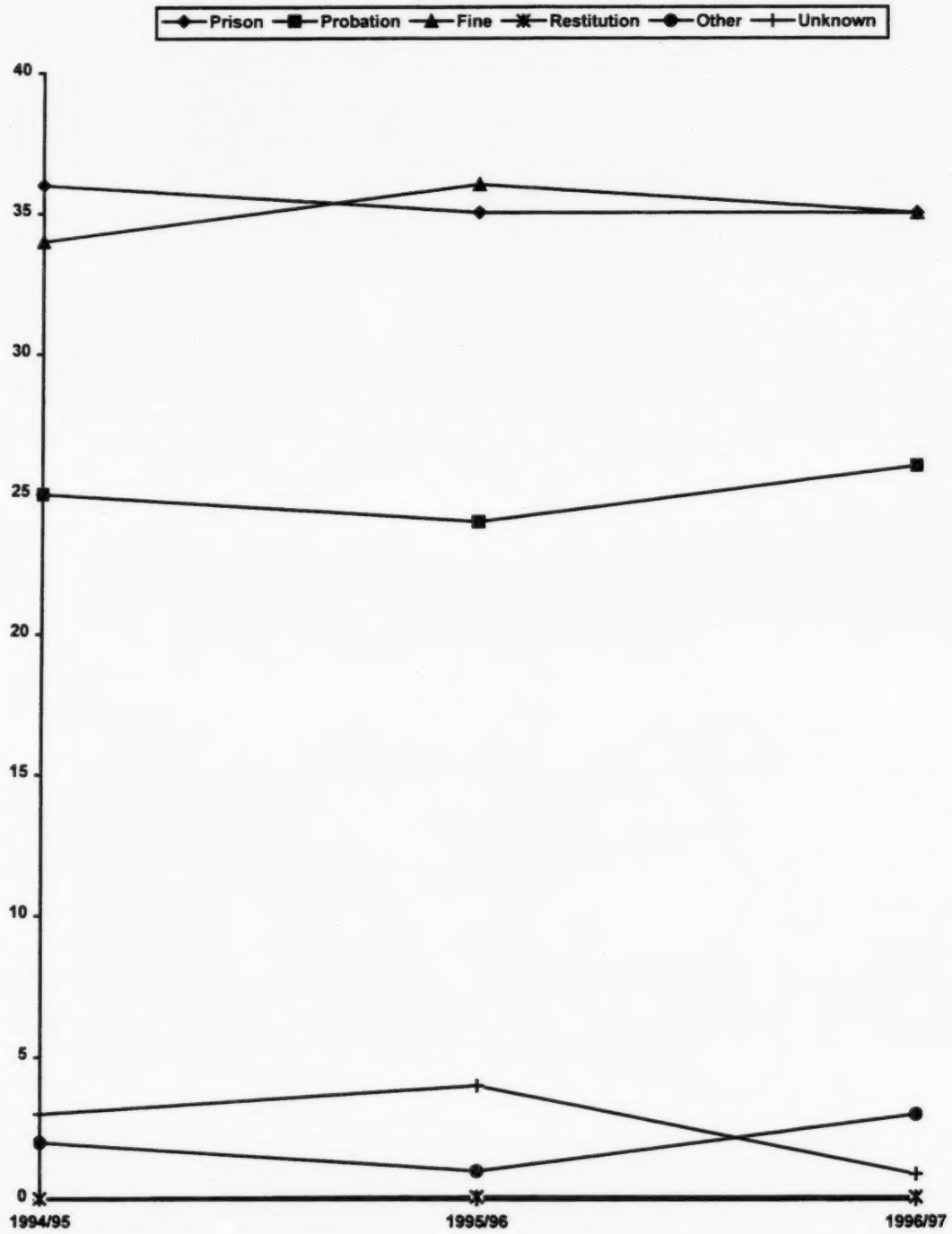


Table 5.3: Adult Male Disposition*, Regions

(The regional totals do not include British Columbia in the Pacific region, Manitoba in the Prairie region and New Brunswick in the Atlantic region in 1994/95 and 1995/96 and the Northwest Territories in the Prairie region in 1996/97)

DISPOSITION**	1994/1995	%***	1995/1996	%	1996/1997	%
ATLANTIC						
Prison	3,568	25.9	6,404	35.6	4,358	28.8
Probation	2,996	21.7	3,815	21.2	4,080	27.0
Fine	6,716	48.7	7,437	41.4	6,263	41.4
Restitution	7	0.1	6	0.03	21	0.1
Other****	434	3.1	299	1.7	397	2.6
Unknown	76	0.6	6	0.03	27	0.2
TOTAL	**13,797**		**17,967**		**15,146**	
QUEBEC						
Prison	12,983	28.8	15,815	31.2	14,819	30.5
Probation	15,705	34.9	17,578	34.7	17,092	35.2
Fine	15,435	34.3	16,279	32.1	15,295	31.5
Restitution	19	0.04	23	0.1	38	0.1
Other	780	1.7	882	1.7	1,217	2.5
Unknown	92	0.2	83	0.2	57	0.1
TOTAL	**45,014**		**50,660**		**48,518**	
ONTARIO						
Prison	44,414	40.5	40,821	39.2	41,728	40.1
Probation	24,587	22.4	23,530	22.6	26,890	25.8
Fine	34,453	31.4	30,905	29.7	31,668	30.4
Restitution	17	0.02	24	0.02	59	0.1
Other	410	0.4	322	0.3	2,275	2.2
Unknown	5,842	5.3	8,523	8.2	1,497	1.4
TOTAL	**109,723**		**104,125**		**104,115**	
PRAIRIE						
Prison	4,727	28.9	15,285	30.6	13,396	29.2
Probation	3,564	21.8	8,368	16.8	7,931	17.3
Fine	7,177	43.8	24,509	49.1	22,483	49.0
Restitution	8	0.1	139	0.3	71	0.2
Other	579	3.5	1,162	2.3	1,580	3.4
Unknown	315	1.9	429	0.9	424	0.9
TOTAL	**16,370**		**49,892**		**45,885**	
PACIFIC						
Prison	416	42.4	481	47.0	459	45.7
Probation	250	25.5	211	20.6	308	30.6
Fine	308	31.4	307	30.0	208	20.7
Restitution	2	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.2
Other	5	0.5	24	2.3	28	2.8
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	**981**		**1,024**		**1,005**	
TOTAL	**185,885**		**223,668**		**214,669**	

* Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey

** Disposition is the most serious disposition for a person or a case. When there is more than one charge the following rule applies: Dispositions are ordered from most to least serious: 1) Found guilty; 2) Transfer to Superior Court; 3) Other (acquitted due to insanity, waived out of province); 4) Stay; 5) Acquitted, Withdrawn, Dismissed, Discharged at Preliminary; and 6) Unknown. The most serious sentence ranking is: 1) Prison; 2) Probation, 3) Fine, 4) Restitution/compensation, 5) Other (absolute or conditional discharge, suspended sentence, other).

*** Percentage of adult male dispositions per total adult male dispositions

**** "Other" most serious sentences include absolute and conditional discharge, suspended sentence, payment of legal costs and suspension of drivers license.

***** Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding

****** - is nil or zero

Chart 5.3A: Percentage of Adult Male Dispositions Per Total Adult Male Dispositions, Atlantic Region

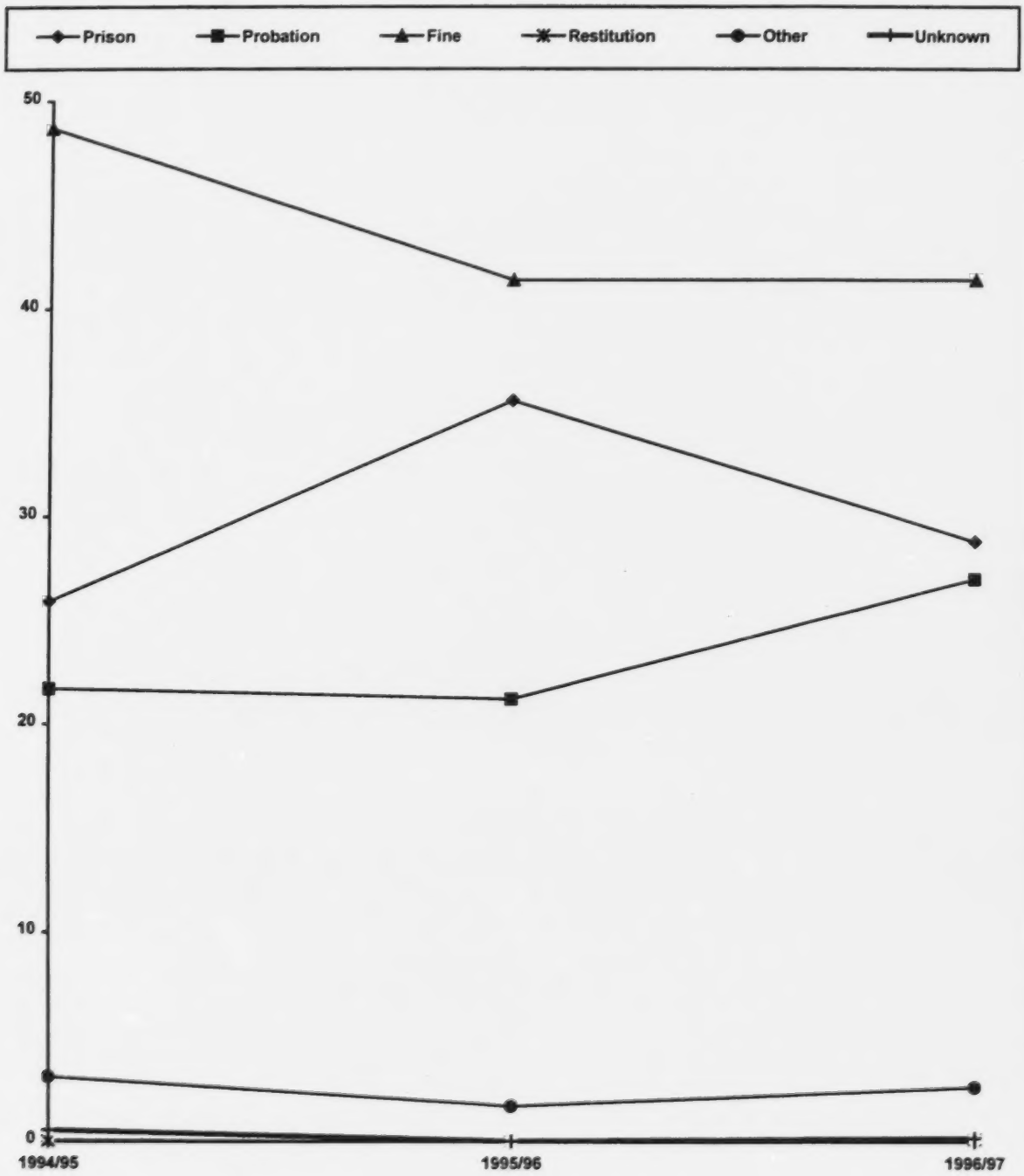


Chart 5.3B: Percentage of Adult Male Dispositions Per Total Adult Male Dispositions, Quebec Region

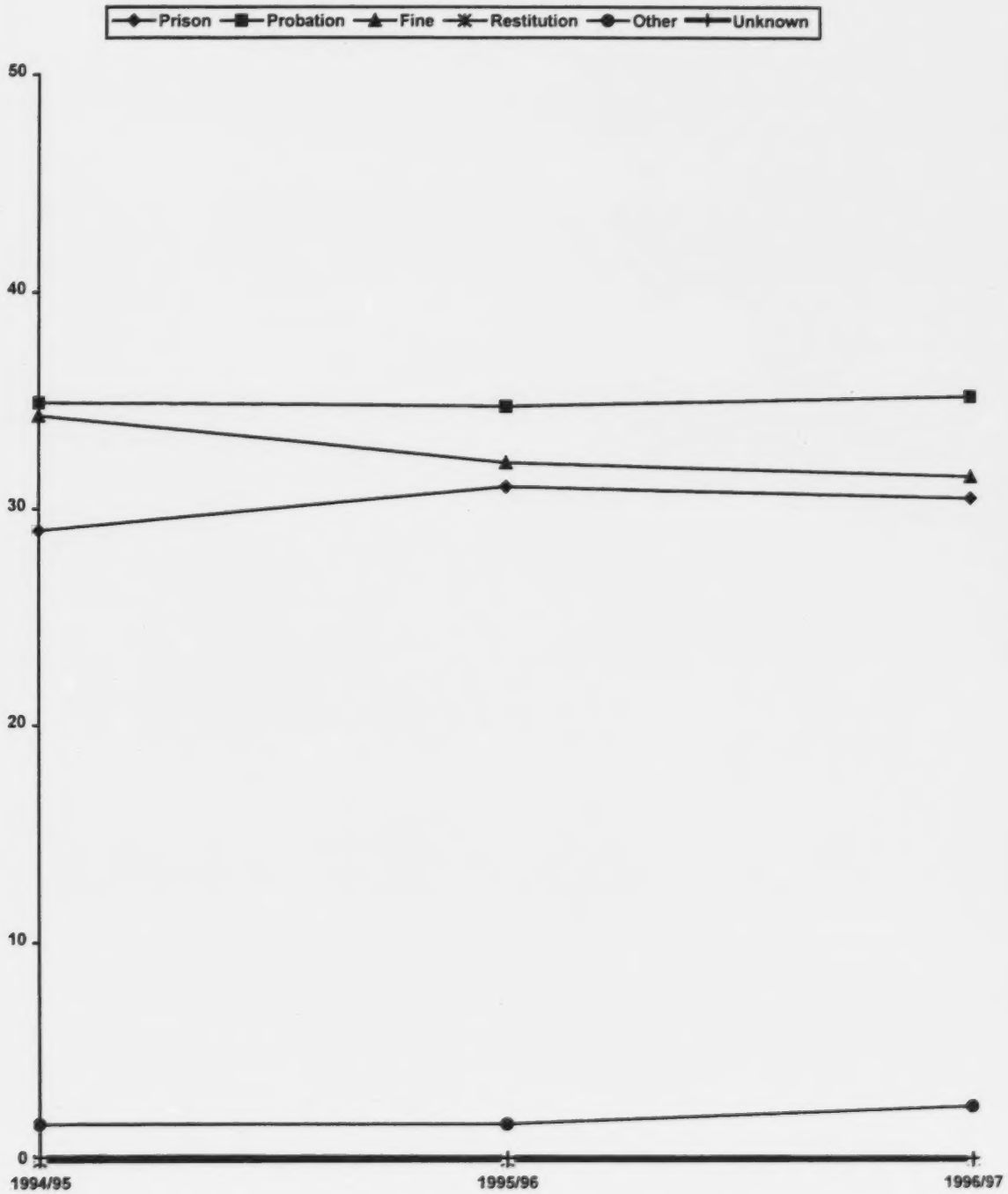


Chart 5.3C: Percentage of Adult Male Dispositions Per Total Adult Male Dispositions, Ontario Region

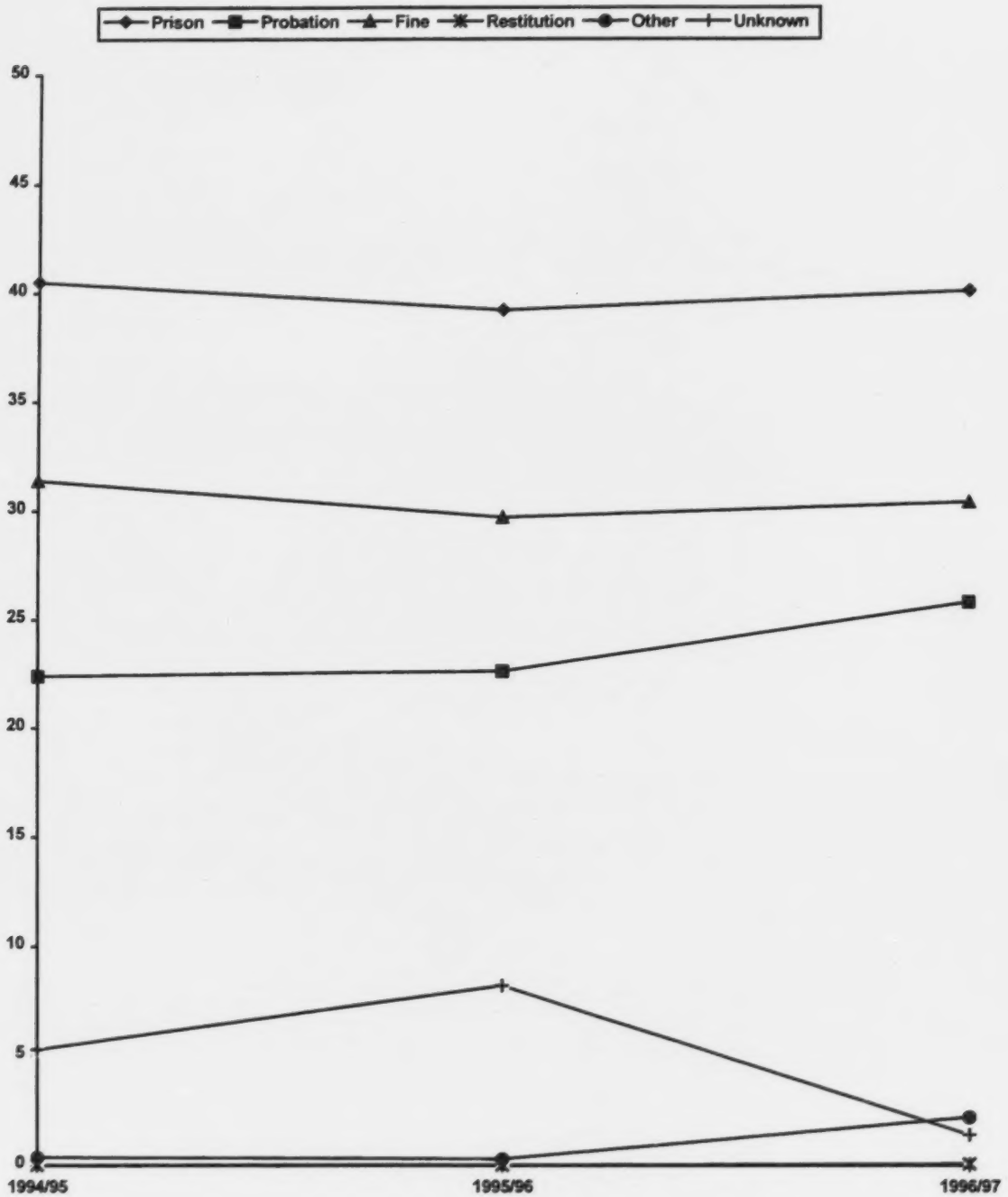


Chart 5.3D: Percentage of Adult Male Dispositions Per Total Adult Male Dispositions, Prairie Region

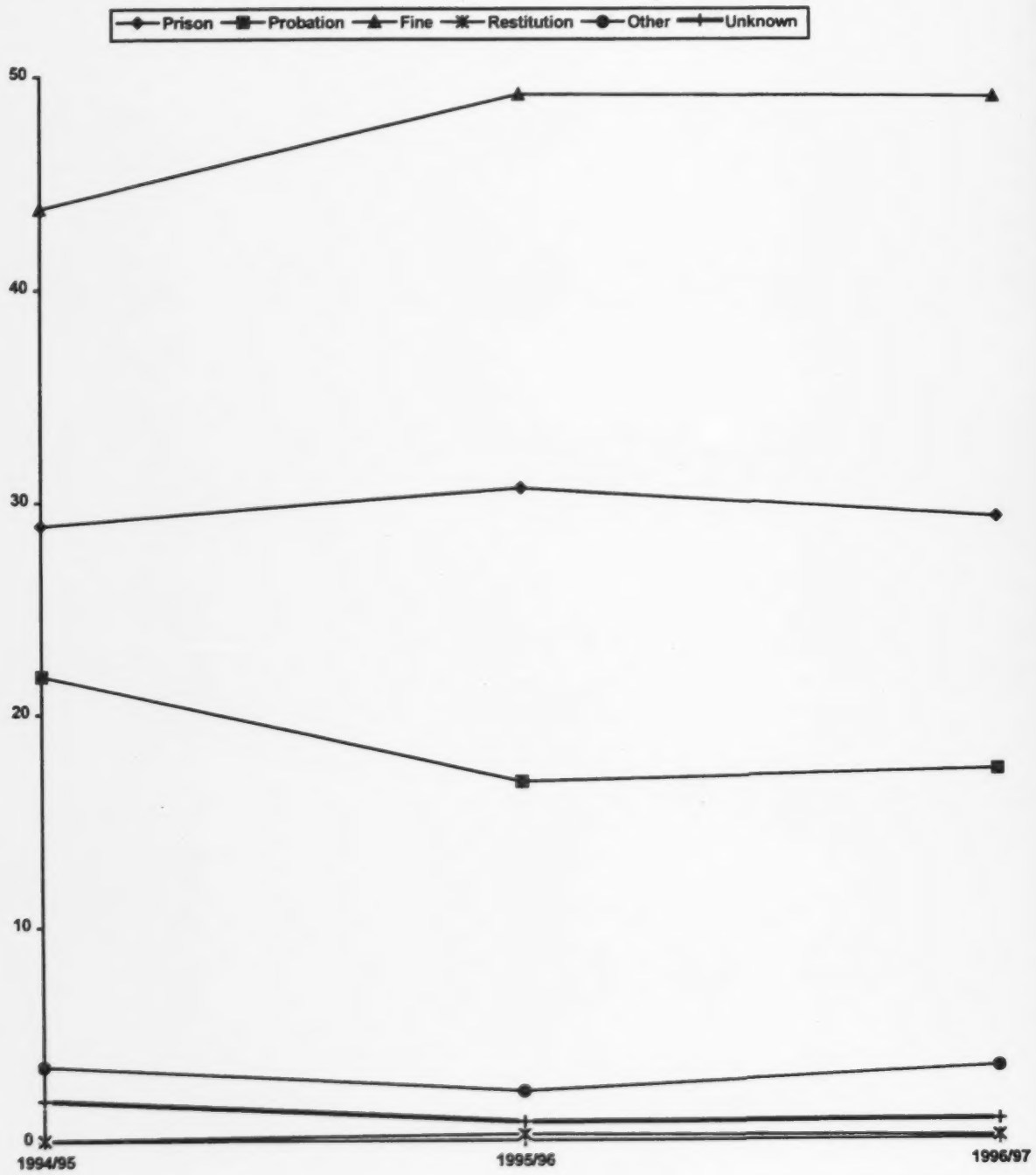
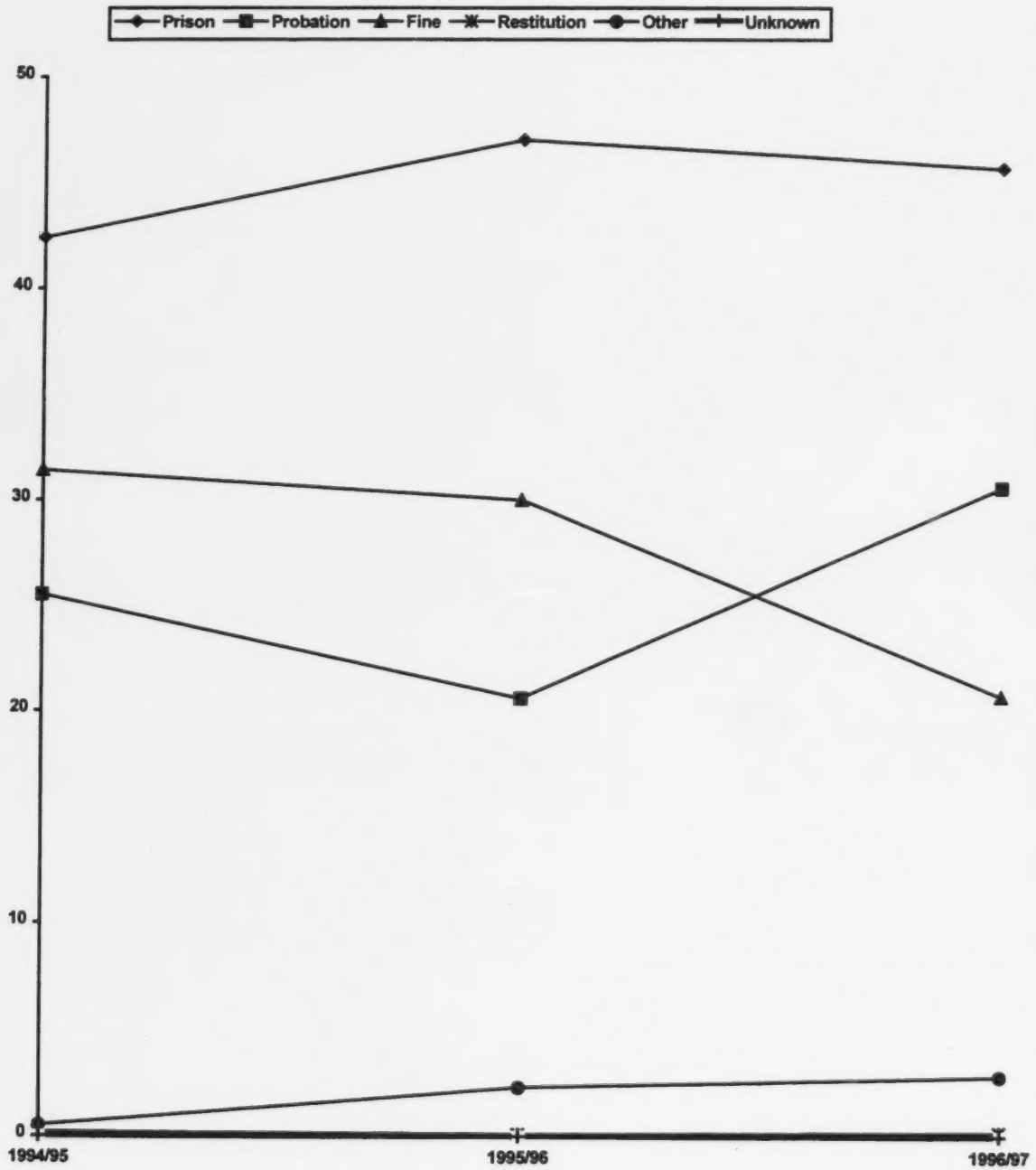


Chart 5.3E: Percentage of Adult Male Dispositions Per Total Adult Male Dispositions, Pacific Region



APPENDIX A

DATA SOURCES

1. UNIFORM CRIME REPORT SURVEY (UCR)

- A continuous historical record of crime and traffic statistics that have been investigated and reported by every police agency in Canada since 1962.
- As of 1995, there were approximately 1,800 separate police locations responding to the Survey, accounting for approximately 420 different police forces. The most significant loss of information occurs in the rare situation where a police force fails to submit data to the Centre. In this situation, estimates are calculated for that particular force.
- Collected information includes the number of criminal incidents, the clearance status of those incidents and information on persons charged.
- Data is available for nearly 100 separate criminal offences.
- Incidents are classified according to the most serious offence occurring in the incident (generally the offence which carries the longest maximum sentence under the Criminal Code of Canada). Violent offences always take precedence over non-violent offences (i.e., an incident involving a breaking and entering offence and an assault is counted as an assault incident).

2. REVISED, OR INCIDENT BASED, UNIFORM CRIME REPORT SURVEY

- In 1984 the UCR Survey was re-developed to expand the information collected from the UCR Survey.
- The Revised UCR Survey allows detailed examinations of accused and victim characteristics (e.g., age, sex, alcohol/drug consumption, relationship, level of injury and weapon causing injury), as well as characteristics of the incident itself (e.g., location, targets of violations, secondary violations, the presence of weapons, property type, date and time).
- In 1996, the Revised UCR Survey had 154 police forces reporting to it, representing about 47% of the national volume of reported crime: 39% of incidents were from Quebec, 38% from Ontario, 10% from Alberta, 8% from British Columbia, 4% from Saskatchewan and 1% from New Brunswick. With the exception of Quebec, the majority of police departments are urban.

3. ADULT CRIMINAL COURT SURVEY

- A national database of statistical information on charges, cases and persons involving accused who are aged 18 years or older, companies and youths that have been raised to adult criminal court.
- The data on completed federal statute charges are collected by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics in collaboration with provincial and territorial government departments responsible for provincial criminal courts.
- The primary unit of analysis is the case, which is defined as one or more charges laid against an individual and disposed of in court on the same day.
- Coverage is of provincial criminal courts in seven provinces and two territories (representing approximately 80% of the national provincial criminal court caseload). They are Newfoundland (2.0%), Prince Edward Island (0.4%), Nova Scotia (4.1%), Quebec (20.6%), Ontario (50.9%), Saskatchewan (6.5%), Alberta (14.3%), Yukon (0.5%) and the Northwest Territories (0.7%).
- Data for federal statute offences heard in Quebec's municipal courts are not currently available. It is estimated that approximately 20 percent of federal statute charges in Quebec are heard in municipal court.
- In Quebec, sex is determined on the basis of the accused's name, producing a relatively higher rate of sex unknown.

4. CANADIAN CENSUS

- Source: Statistics Canada, Census and Household Statistics Branch, Demography Division (Updated Postcensal Estimates for 1992, 1993, 1995; and Preliminal Postcensal for 1994, 1996 and 1997).

- Note that the population estimates used in this report are not the most recent. However, the changes are very slight and do not affect the results. To illustrate, the most recent population statistics available are the Final Postcensal Estimates for 1992; Updated Postcensal Estimates for 1993, 1994, 1995; and Preliminal Postcensal for 1996 and 1997.

APPENDIX B

DATA PRESENTATION

- This report presents data on the national and regional levels separately and provides comparisons between regions. This is done because there is often disparity between regions and Canadian totals are greatly influenced by what occurs in large population provinces, such as Ontario.

- The wording in this report, specifically the definitions, are often extracted verbatim from the sources (i.e., Uniform Crime Report and Adult Criminal Court Survey). If further clarification is needed on any definition, please refer to the original source.

APPENDIX C

DATA SOURCE EXPLANATIONS

Adult Criminal Court Survey

- A **case** is one or more charges against a person or corporation, where the charges are disposed of in the same court on the same date. Charges are linked to a case on the basis of court location, accused identifier and date of last court appearance. The offences listed in each "case-based" table contain offence information on the one offence defined as the most serious in each case.

Uniform Crime Report

- An **incident** is the basis for counting reported crime. An incident is the set of connected events usually constituting an occurrence report. In the aggregate survey, the incident is used in conjunction with the Most Serious Offence rule to form the aggregate offence counts (see below for definition of the Most Serious Offence rule). In the incident based survey, information for each incident is reported individually. Aggregate most serious offence rules are then applied to these data in order to reconcile them with historical aggregate counts as well as with data from aggregate respondents.

- **Most Serious Offence Rule -** The UCR classifies incidents according to the most serious offence in the incident. In categorizing incidents, violent offences always take precedence over non-violent offences. The UCR Survey scores violent incidents differently from other types of crimes. For violent crimes, a separate incident is recorded for each victim (categorized according to the most serious offence against the victim). If, for example, one person assaults three people, then three incidents are recorded. If three people assault one person, only one incident is recorded. For non-violent crimes, one incident (categorized according to the most serious offence in the incident) is counted for every distinct or separate occurrence.

- Robbery is an exception to the above ruling. Robbery is categorized as a violent offence. Unlike all other violent offences, one occurrence of robbery is equal to one incident, regardless of the number of victims. The reason for this exception is that robbery can involve many people who could all be considered victims. For example, in a bank robbery with 5 tellers and 20

customers present, 25 incidents of robbery would be counted if the normal scoring rule for violent incidents were applied. This would seriously overstate the occurrence of robbery.

- Thus, the total number of incidents recorded by the UCR survey is not a census of all violations of the law that come to the attention of the police. Rather, it is equal to the number of victims of violent crimes (other than robberies) plus the number of separate occurrences of non-violent crimes (and robberies).

- **Persons charged** - The UCR also records the number of persons charged. For incidents that are cleared, the survey collects the number of adults charged by gender, as well as the number of youths (aged 12 to 17 years) charged by gender. The "persons charged" category includes the number of people charged or recommended for charges by police, not the number of charges laid or recommended to be laid against those people. A person who is simultaneously charged with more than one offence is counted according to the most serious offence, even if the offences occurred in more than one incident. In addition, persons may be counted more than once throughout the year; that is, individuals are counted on each occasion that they are charged by the police.

- Persons charged refers to persons who were charged in connection with a particular incident. These persons, however, may have been charged later with a lesser offence. For example, a person who commits a breaking and entering offence may be charged with possession of stolen goods if, for instance, the police have stronger evidence on the latter offence. Both the actual incident and the person charged are counted under breaking and entering, even though the person was actually charged with possession of stolen goods.